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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO PRC PROTEST

OW110345Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--Japan maintains that there is no need for consulting with China for ratifying its agreement with South Korea on the joint development of Continental Shelf oil resources in the East China Sea, a top Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official made the remark following a report from Peking that China lodged a strong protest with Japan earlier in the day against what China claimed as infringement of its sovereignty by Japan's projected implementation of the agreement with South Korea. The report said the protest was conveyed to Ambassador To China Shoji Sato by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

Japan and South Korea concluded the joint Continental Shelf resources development agreement in 1974. The exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement has yet to take place, however, pending passage of a bill through the Diet for revision of related domestic laws.

The Foreign Ministry official refrained from making a full comment on the Chinese protest, saying he had not yet received an official report on the Sato-Han meeting. He said, however, that Japan's position regarding the agreement with South Korea would remain unchanged regardless of what China might say.

The area Japan and South Korea are to develop jointly does not concern affairs with China, he said.

Senkakus Dispute Discussed

OW110023Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--A high government official said late Wednesday night that he believes the issue concerning intrusion of Chinese fishing boats into waters around the Senkaku Islands has been settled diplomatically as a result of the meeting held Wednesday in Peking between Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

On reports that Han had lodged a strong protest against the bill for implementation of the Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf agreement, claiming it infringes on China's sovereignty, the official said the bill has no connection with the treaty issue since Sato and Han agreed to exert efforts to conclude the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty based on the joint statement announced in 1972 which paved the way for normalization of relations between Japan and China. He said he did not believe that the Chinese side had deliberately linked the bill for implementation of the Japan-South Korea agreement with the treaty negotiations.

The official stressed that there is no change in Japan's basic policy for resumption of the treaty negotiations at an early date through the settlement of the Senkaku incident. But he said there is need for government leaders concerned to discuss the problem of resumption of the negotiations in the future in consideration of the effects the statements made by Han at his meeting with Sato Wednesday will have in adjusting views within the Liberal Democratic Party. He thus intimated that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe plan to adjust views on the matter shortly.

Sato and Han confirmed at their meeting that friendly relations between Japan and China will continue to be maintained and developed in the future. They also agreed that efforts should be made for conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty in line with the joint statement concluded in 1972. In addition, confirmation was made that there is no change in the attitude of Japan and China of not making an issue of the Senkaku Islands.

DISPUTE WITH KOREA OVER TAKESHIMA ISLAND SUBSIDING

OW100658Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 10 May (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday the current dispute between Japan and South Korea over Takeshima, a tiny island in the Japan Sea claimed by the two countries, was subsiding.

The dispute arose Monday when the South Korean Government protested against Japanese fishing operations within Korea-claimed "territorial" waters around the island, called Tok-To by Koreans. South Korea extended its territorial sea limit from three to 12 miles at the beginning of this month.

Japan, however, rejected the protest, saying that it has sovereignty over Takeshima historically but Japanese fishermen voluntarily withdraw from the disputed waters for fear of possible involvement in an "unforeseen incident."

Abe told newsmen Wednesday "the situation was subsiding gradually" and denied possibility that the dispute would turn serious. The government spokesman, however, declined to go into details.

FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL FORESEES CONTINUING TRADE SURPLUS

OW110113Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--Japan's trade firmly increased in calendar 1977 due chiefly to a rise in export and import prices and its trade surplus is expected to maintain the same level in 1978, the Japan Foreign Trade Council said Wednesday. The Council, comprising 13 major trading firms, made the announcement in its extra monthly issue on trade as a preliminary reference to the "White Paper on Trade" issued usually in June by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The announcement said that Japan's customs-cleared exports rose by 19.7 percent to \$804.9 billion and imports by 9.3 percent to \$708.1 billion. The export price rose 16.2 percent and import price 7.7 percent, it said.

The report said that exports have been growing more than 30 percent since early 1977, but after the sharp appreciation of the yen since September, the growth rate has been steadily going down. Meanwhile, imports have been increasing below the export growth rate due to stagnant domestic economy and the increase rate has been dropping since mid-1977, it said.

The Council noted in this connection that the value of the yen against the dollar rose by 10 percent on the average in 1977 over the previous year. The report predicted that Japan would have difficulty in achieving its target of reducing the current account surplus to 36 billion in 1978 unless some drastic measures were taken. It forecasts that Japan's trade surplus on the basis of the international monetary fund computation would be almost the same as in 1977. The council said that both exports and imports might be up by more than 10 percent in dollar figures.

It said that the exports would hit the bottom in volume due to the resurgence of protectionism, payment deficits in non-oil producing developing nations and less export competitiveness due to the appreciation of the yen.

As to the imports, the Council said there would be no drastic increase because of the fact it will take considerable time to bail out from the recession, coupled with the softening of primary commodity prices in overseas markets, except for some commodities like crude oil. Pointing out that the major cause for Japan's trade surplus was recession, the Council urged the government to take some drastic fiscal and financial measures.

The traditional structure of Japanese industries is another cause of the trade surplus, the report noted, and there should be a shift in such patterns and industrial adjustment on the international level. For this purpose, the Council recommended the export of commodities with high-added value and import of more semi-finished and finished products rather than raw materials as in the past. It called for taking advantage of the higher value of the yen to improve the industrial structure by returning foreign exchange gains to consumers and by cutting back imported raw material costs so that export competitiveness can be restored.

[Tokyo KYODO in English at 0030 GMT 11 May reported a government announcement Wednesday saying that a leading export indicator rose at the slowest pace in more than two years during April, suggesting Japan's exports would slow down in coming months. KYODO reported the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) as saying: "Export contracts certified in April were valued at 7,672 million, up 6.9 percent over a year before. It was the first single-digit gain since an 8.2 percent increase in February 1976. Expressed in terms of yen to allow for the Japanese currency's recent sharp appreciation against the dollar, the April total came to yen 1.8 trillion, down 10.7 percent or the first double-digit drop since a 16.2 percent slump in November 1975." The KYODO report said MITI blamed the slowdown on "a 69.8 percent slump in vessel exports, which usually account for some 10 percent of the total."]

ECONOMIC OFFICIALS REPORTED UNHAPPY WITH PRESENT SITUATION

OW100442Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, and Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), agreed Wednesday no optimism can be warranted as yet in respect to recovery of the domestic economy. The agreement was reached when Doko paid a call on Komoto in the Diet building to report on the results of his recent visit to the European Common Market at the head of a Keidanren delegation.

Doko said the nation's business activity has been picking up as a whole, but this was due to increased fiscal spending and it is still uncertain whether private demand will also increase after all fiscal business-stimulating steps were implemented, he said. Komoto replied he agreed to Doko's view on the economic outlook. The situation does not warrant any optimism, he added.

Komoto and Doko agreed on the need to take further stimulating steps, if necessary, after closely watching economic conditions until June or July. Doko thanked Komoto for the government's recent measures to promote development of electric power sources as a step to accelerate the economic recovery. He expressed the hope that power development be promoted further in the future.

FUKUDA DENOUNCES ITALIAN RADICALS FOR MORO'S MURDER

OW100354Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 10 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda denounced Italian radicals Wednesday for the killing of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Fukuda said he would send a message of condolences to the Italian Government. [Tokyo KYODO in English at 0406 GMT 10 May reported that Fukuda had sent a message to Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti Wednesday expressing his condolences over the death of Moro. Fukuda said in the message he felt "strong indignation" over the "barbarous act of terrorism." Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda also sent a similar message to his Italian counterpart, Arnaldo Forlani, according to KYODO]

HIGH-LEVEL SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION GOES TO DPRK

OW110411Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Niigata, 11 May (KYODO)--A mission of the Japan Socialist Party, led by Chairman Ichio Asukata, left Niigata airport by a JAL plane for Pyongyang via Khabarovsk for a week's goodwill visit to North Korea. It is due to arrive in Pyongyang Thursday evening. The mission is the fifth mission to be sent to North Korea by the JSP.

This is also the first time in four years that the chairman of the party will be visiting Pyongyang. The then chairman, Tomomi Narita, visited North Korea in September 1974.

During his stay in Pyongyang, Asukata plans to exchange frank views with President Kim Il-sung and other North Korean leaders on various matters. He plans to seek North Korea's basic understanding on the matter of extension of the current private Japan-North Korea fishery agreement which is due to expire at the end of June.

Asukata met with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday and sought the government's cooperation in respect to the matter of extending the fishery agreement and asked that the government give its guarantee to the agreement as demanded by North Korea as a condition for its extension. Fukuda replied that the government will deal with the matter realistically.

NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION TO HELP BUILD PRC STEEL MILL

OW100958Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (KYODO)--Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) will sign a formal contract May 23 in Peking with the China National Technical Import Corporation for cooperation in the construction of a steelworks in the suburbs of Shanghai, NSC said Wednesday. Eishiro Saito, president of NSC, will leave Tokyo May 22 to represent the top steelmaker in the signing, an NSC spokesman said.

The contract, initialed April 19, is the No. 1 technical cooperation contract to be entered into between NSC and the Chinese corporation. It is the first of a series of technical cooperation agreements to be concluded by NSC with the Chinese corporation in connection with the present steel mill project.

Under present plans, the top steelmaker will help build one of the world's highest-performance integrated steelworks with an initial capacity of 3 million metric tons of crude steel by 1980. The steelworks will have mainly produce pig iron crude steel and semifinished steel, such as slab.

BEEF IMPORT QUOTA SET IN LINE WITH U.S. PACT

OW110549Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 11 May (KYODO)--The Agriculture-Forestry ministry notified beef-exporting nations Thursday of its decision to set the beef import quota for the first half of fiscal 1978 at 40,000 tons. The import quota for the April-September period represents an increase of 5,000 tons from the same period of last year. The quota increase is in line with a Japan-U.S. agreement reached during high-level bilateral trade talks held in Tokyo last month. At the talks Japan committed itself to increase beef imports in the first half of fiscal 1978 by at least 5,000 tons.

BRIEFS

TRUCKS FOR PRC--Tokyo, 26 Apr--Isuzu Motors Ltd and Hino Motors Ltd have received orders from China for 2,500 large trucks, according to automobile industry sources here. The sources said Isuzu would export 1,500 units of the total and Hino 1,000 units. The trucks are being shipped in the period from this month to the coming summer. Last year, the sources said, Isuzu exported 1,300 units of such large trucks to China and Hino 760. Japanese truck producers exported a total of 35,000 units to China in 1975, 40,000 units in 1976, and 43,000 units in 1977, the sources said. In addition to the sales of new trucks, Japanese truck dealers are currently negotiating with the Chinese for the export of 1,000 to 2,000 secondhand trucks. According to the sources, China has been stepping up imports of secondhand trucks since last year, when it received a total of 20,000 units from Japan. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

TRANSFORMER STATION FOR IRAN--Tokyo, 26 Apr--Mitsubishi Electric Corp has arranged a 10 billion yen transformer substation equipment supply deal with Iran on a full turnkey basis. The order was placed by the Iran State Power Generation and Transmission Co (Tavanir). The equipment on order including two 500,000-kilovolt ampere transformers and switch gears, is for installation at the Ziaran substation west of Teheran, a Mitsubishi spokesman said. The transformer facility is expected to go into operation in February 1980. The spokesman said this would be the largest single heavy electrical equipment export deal with a Mideast country by a Japanese company in recent months. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

1977 PLANT EXPORTS--Tokyo, 26 Apr--Japan's industrial plant exports slowed down in fiscal 1977 due to the sharp appreciation of the yen and the worldwide recession, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI]. MITI said that the custom-cleared plant exports totaled 8,607 billion dollars, up 7.5 percent over the previous year, involving 736 deals worth more than 5 billion dollars each. The increase rate was down sharply from the annual growth of more than 30 percent continuing since 1973, and the total figure was also down from the government's original target of 10-12 billion dollars. By area, exports to Africa totaled 1,951 billion dollars, 2.38 times more than the previous year, mainly due to such big deals as natural gas plants. Exports to Southeast Asia rose 46.2 percent to 1,848 billion dollars. On the other hand, sales to the Middle East were down 26.3 percent at 1,851 billion dollars due to the revamping of economic and social development programs in the area and intensified foreign competition. By type of plants, textile machinery rose 4.42 times from the previous year due to major contracts with Algeria and the Soviet Union. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

REPORT OF 386th MEETING OF MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

SK110412Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Panmunjom, 11 May (KCNA)--The 386th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now going on at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side lodged a protest with the enemy side against its violations of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreements committed in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), calling it to account for them.

According to the statement made by the senior member of our side at the meeting, the South Korean puppet army committed the reckless armed provocation of firing scores of bullets--including tracers with 12.7-mm large calibre machinegun--towards our side at a spot about 900 metres south of the military demarcation line (MDL) marker No. 0795 in the central sector of the front on the evening of 26 April. Along with this, another large calibre machine gun opened firing many rounds of ammunition into our side areas from a post of the enemy side about 900 metres east from the aforesaid spot. The bullets fired by the South Korean puppet army soldiers gravely endangered the personal safety of our personnel, who were performing their routine duty in our side's portion of the DMZ. The total number of firing incidents committed by the South Korean puppet army from 11 April to 5 May exceeded 20.

On 17 April the South Korean puppet army brought more than 120 military personnel to the spot about 1,650 metres east of MDL marker No. 0046 in the southern portion of the DMZ to have them construct pillboxes, stretch wire entanglement, lay mines, emplace a 106-mm recoilless gun and a 57-mm recoilless gun, taking firing posture facing our side--thereby committing a grave violation of the armistice agreement. The South Korean puppet army has been committing such violations as carrying out fortification work, introducing heavy weapons and equipment and bringing combat personnel carrying automatic weapons into the already-constructed fortified positions in all parts of the southern portion of the DMZ. The number of such violations committed during the period from 11 April to 5 May was over 430.

The South Korean puppet army has also kept on committing such espionage and hostile acts against our side as flying military aircraft into the airspace over many places in the DMZ. Besides, the South Korean puppet army has been committing almost every day various criminal acts: it brought to the southern portion of the DMZ armed combatants to conduct military training simulating an attack upon our side areas and set fire to the DMZ to burn vast areas of our side. The violations of diversified forms committed by the South Korean puppet army during the same period numbered over 1,050. The enemy side has also committed 110 cases of violations in the MAC HQ area.

The senior member of our side pointed out that such criminal acts being committed by the enemy side have turned the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone into a combat zone where a dangerous war atmosphere prevails. He stressed that the enemy side should think over the present situation created in the zone and take responsible measures to implement the armistice agreement. The meeting is going on.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL HAILS HUA VISIT

SK110445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorials fervently hailing and supporting the results of the visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN headlined "Korean-Chinese Friendship Will be Everlasting" notes that our people accorded the warmest and grand welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people. It says:

During the visit talks and conversations were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and a complete identity of views was reached on the problems discussed.

The meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was a significant one which hardened the determination of the Korean and Chinese peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder forever in the future as comrades-in-arms and brothers who have always traversed the road of glorious struggle, sharing life and death, weal and woe; it was a historic meeting which reaffirmed the unswerving will of the two parties, two countries and two peoples to cement further the foundation of traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and unfailingly keep the revolutionary duties to the end as class brothers no matter what storm may rise.

The visit to our country by the wise leader of the fraternal Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was an epochal event which turned a new page in the annals of protracted and glorious Korean-Chinese friendship and made a great contribution to further deepening the comradely and revolutionary relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made his first official foreign visit to our country in the capacity of head of the Chinese party and government. This was an expression of his deep trust in and friendship with our people. It strikingly demonstrated that the Chinese party and government attach great importance to the strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China. The fraternal friendship and militant unity between them are indestructible because they were initiated and fostered in person by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese People Comrade Mao Tsetung and have withstood all the ordeals of history. The Korean-Chinese friendship is a friendship which will be in bloom forever.

The intimacy between the leaders of the two countries is of particular importance in deepening the militant amity between the peoples of Korea and China who are related to each other as close as teeth to lips. Today the beautiful flower of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China is in bloom as ever under the deep care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. This time Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came to our country, holding the great banner of Korean-Chinese friendship, in accordance with the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed joy over the fact that the brotherly Chinese people have overcome the temporary difficulties lying before them and registered fine successes in revolution and construction, and the cause of the revolution in China pioneered by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung is now being carried forward successfully by the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people.

Under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are today striving to realize four modernizations, to build China as a socialist power by the end of the present century, acting upon the decisions of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and to liquidate the evil aftermath of the "gang of four," and are effecting a new upsurge in all fields of socialist construction, holding high the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, true to the behests of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. All the successes made in China are attributable to the correct policies put forward by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng along Comrade Mao Tsetung's line of proletarian revolution and to his energetic leadership; they are the fine fruition of the devoted struggle of the great Chinese people who work hard in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Korean people consider that all the steps taken by the Communist Party of China correctly reflect the unanimous desire and aspiration of the Chinese people and fully support them and warmly hail their successes in the revolution and construction. Our people firmly support them in the struggle for liberating Taiwan and unifying the country.

During his visit the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng highly praised the successes the Korean people have made in socialist revolution and socialist construction by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defense, and stressed that all these victories and successes are attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, opposed the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and policy of splitting Korea and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. He demanded that the United States withdraw all its aggressor forces and military equipment from South Korea, and held that the problem of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He stated that the Chinese people would firmly support the Korean people in the struggle against aggression and interference of the imperialists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Indeed, the visit to China by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song in 1975, and the visit to Korea by the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are a manifestation of the firm determination of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China to fight on in closer unity against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism no matter what wind may blow.

The success of the Korean visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was a great contribution to the common cause of the Third World people and the world revolutionary people and a heavy blow at the world reactionaries. The Korean and Chinese peoples will fight forever shoulder to shoulder and win victory together as comrades-in-arms and brothers as they defeated two imperialisms in the past in firm unity. The great Korean-Chinese friendship will be as eternal as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

'Immortal' PRC Friendship

SK110735Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 11 May editorial: "The Friendship Between Korea and China Will Be Immortal"]

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the PRC, made an official and friendly visit to our country from 5-10 May at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and returned to his country after successfully completing his visit. Our people throughout the country warmly and grandly welcomed the good-will mission of the Chinese people with a fraternal sense of intimacy.

During their visit to our country, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and intimate friend of our people, and his party toured plants, cooperative farms and cultural organs in Pyongyang and Hamhung, including Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, amid the deep interest and hospitality of our party, government and people.

Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP and premier of the State Council of the PRC. At the talks, which were held amid an atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of comradeship, sincerity and friendship, the two leaders exchanged views on further expanding and developing relations on friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries of Korea and China and on matters of mutual concern. They came to a complete agreement on the matters discussed.

The meeting of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, was a significant one which deepened the firm determination of the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China--who have always traversed the glorious road of struggle, sharing their fates together--to struggle together eternally as comrades-in-arm and brothers. The meeting was also historic in that it reconfirmed the firm will and intention of the two parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and China to more firmly deepen the foundation of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and to eternally maintain revolutionary fraternity as class brothers without being shaken by any wind and storm.

Our people rejoice and are greatly satisfied with the success and fruition of the current visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to our country. Our people also actively support and welcome the results of his visit. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: The visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and our intimate friend, to our country has great significance in further consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China.

The visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the fraternal Chinese people to our country was an epochal event which recorded a new chapter in the long and glorious history of Korea-China friendship and greatly contributed to further strengthening the fraternal and revolutionary relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China. The visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to our country, which was his first trip to a foreign country as head of the party and Government of China, was an expression of his strong trust and friendship toward our people, and clearly showed that the party and Government of China attaches great significance to strengthening the militant friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China.

The friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and China is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is a lofty and great friendship forged with blood in the joint struggle against imperialism and aggression. The history of the friendship between Korea and China shines with a long tradition and many unforgettable events. This history has become a model of proletarian internationalism. The fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of the two countries of Korea and China is immortal and invincible because it was personally provided and fostered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people. The friendship between Korea and China is an immortal friendship which will bloom forever.

The intimacy between the leaders of the two countries had particularly important significance in strengthening the militant friendship between the peoples of two countries of Korea and China. The intimacy between the leaders of the two countries of Korea and China is a concentrated manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples. The leaders of the two countries of Korea and China have maintained close relations through frequent mutual visits.

In 1975 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China, met with Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai and exchanged warm inner-most thoughts. This visit was an epochal event which further enhanced the traditional friendship and solidarity between Korea and China. The friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China today continuously blooms in the care of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people.

Cherishing the will of Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came to our country holding high the great banner of Korea-China friendship. The fraternal welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm that our people accorded to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to our country and the good-will delegation of the fraternal Chinese people vividly displayed once again the beautiful picture of the great Korea-China friendship and fully demonstrated the invincible might of the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China.

The meeting of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng clearly showed that the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China firmly support and cooperate with each other today in the common struggle against imperialism and the victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed his satisfaction with the fraternal Chinese people scoring brilliant successes in revolution and construction, overcoming temporary difficulties that confronted them, and with the fact that the cause of the Chinese revolution pioneered by the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung is brilliantly inherited today by the CCP led by the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people carried out difficult revolutionary struggles over a long period, thus achieving victory for the popular revolution and constructing a new socialist China. This was a turning point in the several thousand year history of the Chinese people and a great event which greatly (?transformed) the people of Asia and the world.

Under the correct guidance of the CCP Central Committee led by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, holding high the banner of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and inheriting the will of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are today struggling to realize the four modernizations to make China a socialist power in this century in accord with the decision made at the 11th Convention of the CCP and to liquidate the aftereffects of the gang of four, and are effecting new upsurges in all fields of socialist construction.

All the successes being achieved in China are the results of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's correct policies, formulated in line with the proletarian revolutionary line set forth by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and of his enthusiastic leadership, and are the brilliant fruition of the dedicated struggle of the great Chinese people, who are working hard in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The Chinese people are continuously struggling for national reunification--for liberating Taiwan. The entire Chinese people are firmly united around the CCP Central Committee led by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and are vigorously taking to the road of a new Long March, holding high the strategic tasks stipulated by the party.

The Chinese people are a wise and courageous people who have scored honorable successes in their struggles. They are a great revolutionary people who achieved an epochal innovation in China's long history and immortal gains in the cause of liberating human beings. Today the vast land of China is swept by the revolutionary force of creativity and innovation. The targets of the Chinese people's struggle are grand, and the prospects of the great PRC are bright.

The Korean people recognize all the measures taken by the CCP as fully reflecting the Chinese people's unanimous desire and will and accordingly actively support them. They enthusiastically congratulate the successes scored by the Chinese people in revolution and construction, and actively support the Chinese people's struggle for national reunification--for liberating Taiwan.

The Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took this opportunity to highly appraise the successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction, thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense, and emphasized that all these victories and successes are the results of the wise leadership of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Firmly supporting the Korean people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng condemned the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and policy on dividing Korea and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

He further demanded that the United States withdraw its aggressive forces and military equipment from South Korea and stressed that the issue of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He also stated that the Chinese people will firmly support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, opposing the imperialists' aggression and intervention.

The Chinese party, government and people is a strong encouragement to the people of the northern half of the republic in their struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, but also to the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea.

Retreating from their public pledge of withdrawing their armed forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are today accelerating war preparations and military expansion against our republic. By fabricating two Koreas they are maneuvering to grasp South Korea as their permanent colonial and military base and to aggress against socialist nations by making South Korea a stepping-stone. This scheme of the U.S. imperialists is increasing the danger of a new war in Korea and creating a greater obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. To peacefully settle the Korean issue, the United States should stop scheming to reinforce its armaments and should completely withdraw its military forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date. If the United States truly desires peace in Korea and peaceful reunification, it should make contact with the Government of the DPRK and seek a way to peacefully settle the Korean issue.

The United States should stop supporting with military forces and abetting the South Korean puppet clique. It should not interfere in the South Korean people's struggle to realize democratization of society and establish a democratic regime. The just cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification set forth by our party and the government of our republic is receiving increasing support and sympathy from many world people. Indeed, the visit to our country by the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, along with the visit to China in 1975 by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, were occasions to insure a more solid resolve by our two parties, two nations and two peoples to struggle together against imperialism under all circumstances for the victory of the great cause of socialism.

During his visit to our country Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stated that, upholding the intentions of the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the respected and beloved Comrade Chou En-lai, the CCP and the Chinese people will strive to perpetuate the friendship between China and Korea generation after generation, to firmly stand with the Korean people supporting their struggle for socialist revolution and construction, struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. He further assured that the Chinese people, as in the past, will wage a common struggle in close unity with the Korean people--no matter what world circumstances lie ahead.

The great friendship between Korea and China, sealed with the blood shed by the communists and peoples of the two nations and surmounting all historical ordeals, will not be smashed by anyone, but will be solidified and developed according to developments in the contemporary period. The visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng serves as a great contribution to the common tasks of the Third World people and the world revolutionary people. The results of his visit are a strong blow to the reactionaries of the world.

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialism, the Korean people will make every effort to solidify unity with the people of the socialist nations, peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, progressive people in Europe and other people of the world, who protect their independence; and struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and for socialist victory. The Korean people will further strengthen unity and solidarity with fraternal Chinese people.

As they jointly smashed two imperialisms in the past, the peoples of Korea and China will fight together and win victory as eternal comrades in arms. We sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people, firmly united around the CCP Central Committee headed by the wise leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will score great achievements in the struggle for implementing the strategic policy of the party and for accomplishing the great historic task of the revolution. The great and friendly relations between Korea and China are as everlasting and immortal as the rivers and mountains of the two nations.

World Reaction to Speeches

OW102048Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The speeches of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, held in the presence of the great leader are evoking repercussions upon ever broader public circles of the world.

The ANSA NEWS AGENCY reported: President Kim Il-song noted that the United States is hastening war preparations on an unprecedentedly vast scale and remarked that Washington is going back further on its "pledges" to withdraw its troops from South Korea. It quoted the great leader as saying: "This eloquently shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up the design to create 'two Koreas' and fix the split of our country, keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and invade socialist countries with it as a stepping-stone." The news agency quoted President Kim Il-song as stating: "If a patriotic democratic personage who respects human rights and does not want split and war comes to 'power' in South Korea, we are ready to have a dialogue with him at any time for the reunification of the country."

Referring to the speech of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, it continued: Before more than one hundred thousand people Premier Hua Kuo-feng praised President Kim Il-song, saying that he is the founder of the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is the beloved great leader of all the Korean people. Stressing that the Korean question should be settled in accordance with principles and policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, Chairman Hua said that the Chinese Government and people denounce the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and division, the ANSA NEWS AGENCY reported.

UPI reported that President Kim Il-song accused the United States of hastening war preparations and said that if the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must not bring forward various unrealistic conditions. The news agency said that Chairman of the Communist Party of China Hua Kuo-feng reiterated China's demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea. It quoted Chairman Hua as saying: "Korea was originally a unified country, but it has been and remains artificially divided. The basic reason for this state of affairs is that U.S. imperialism occupies South Korea and pursues a policy of dividing Korea." It said he blamed the United States and South Korea for obdurately trying to engineer a "cross recognition of the North and South of Korea," or a "simultaneous admission" into the United Nations, or the admission into the United Nations of the Pak Chong-hui clique alone.

UPI went on: Chairman Hua said that the Chinese Government and people denounce the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and division and demanded that the U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea. He said the Chinese people will stand unswervingly by the Korean people in the future.

On 8 May Japanese newspapers gave extended coverage to accounts of the Pyongyang mass rally, allotting spaces to them on their first four pages or even dedicating many more pages down to the seventh page, the international news page.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, TOKYO SHIMBUN and SANKEI SHIMBUN printed with due respect portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and reported their speeches at the Pyongyang mass rally under the titles "Anti-Imperialist United Front Desired; President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Speak at Pyongyang Mass Rally, Denounce U.S. Korean Policy." "We Do Not Recognize Pak Regime--Chairman Hua" and "Korean Question: Direct Contact With the U.S."

Chinese newspapers, news agency and radio reported the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution.

AFP gave a detailed report about the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Mangyongdae.

U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL CALLED 'DECEPTIVE FARCE'

SK110920Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0717 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists' Troop Withdrawal Commitment Is a Deceptive Farce to Camouflage Arms Reinforcement and War Preparations"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to continuously hold South Korea as a stronghold for aggression against Asia and are strengthening aggressive maneuvers against Korea while backing the South Koreans puppets who are seized with extreme uneasiness and fear. So taught the great leader.

The U.S. imperialists have been noisily harping that they would pull out three combat battalions within this year in accordance with their ground troop withdrawal plan. However, this has been clearly revealed as a deceptive farce designed to cheat domestic and international opinion. The investigation subcommittee of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee, in its general report on the troop withdrawal plan insisted that the bulk of U.S. ground troops must be maintained in South Korea until so-called measures for a peaceful solution are arranged.

On 26 April the U.S. House Armed Services Committee approved an amendment opposing withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea and, on 28 April the so-called presidential advisor for U.S. national security affairs clamored that the United States will immediately dispatch a strike force unit to South Korea in the event of a contingency. Prior to this U.S. President Carter issued a special statement on withdrawing from South Korea only one combat battalion of the three scheduled to be withdrawn in 1978, which is a step back from his previous withdrawal pledge. All this clearly shows that the U.S. harping on troop withdrawal is actually nothing but a deceptive farce to trick domestic and international opinion and to camouflage their preparations for new war provocation in Korea.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists, relying on their powerful military strength, are now accelerating arms reinforcement behind the curtain of troop withdrawal to fix Korea's division, create two Koreas, permanently hold South Korea as their colonial military base and provoke an aggressive war against our republic. They are further precipitating aggression and war preparations by frequently launching provocative military exercises. For 31 years, from 1945 to 1976, the U.S. imperialists offered the sum of \$6,847,300,000 to the South Korean puppet clique under the label of so-called military aid. While clamoring about a troop withdrawal from South Korea they have been further bolstering military strength there rather than decreasing military aid.

The U.S. imperialists are planning to offer a total of \$7 billion in military aid to the South Korean puppet over a 4-5 year period, including \$1.2 billion in military credits and \$500 million in arms transfers--under the pretext of modernizing the South Korean puppet clique's military equipment as a link in the compensatory measures following troop withdrawal.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists since last year already transferred an enormous amount of military equipment to the puppet clique, including F-4 Phantom and F-5A fighter planes.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists, under the pretext of honoring the South Korea-U.S. security commitment, are greatly reinforcing the strength of the U.S. Navy and Air Force forcibly occupying South Korea. The U.S. imperialist are harping that the extensive reinforcement of military forces in South Korea, continuously keeping their forces there, is the most important factor in maintaining a military balance and preventing the ignition of a new war on the Korean Peninsula. This is only sophistry to justify the U.S. imperialists' maneuver for permanent, forcible occupation of South Korea.

The tense and dark situation in Korea is attributable to the U.S. imperialists' adherence to a policy of military (?adventure) and to their aggressive forces occupying South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, by launching provocative military exercises in South Korea, are causing the situation to become extremely tense. During the time since the U.S.-Japan joint interceptor aircraft exercise launched on 21 February last year in the air over the Japanese south sea, simulating planes of the Korean People's Army as an enemy, the U.S. imperialists have many times launched war exercises against us. It is well known that the U.S. aggressors are launching bombing and [word indistinct] training two or three times a month, imagining areas in the northern half of the republic, mobilizing U.S. Air Force planes based in Japan. Moreover, they are conducting regular bombing exercises by dragging in B-52 aircraft to South Korea from the continental United States and Guam.

Instigating the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the U.S. imperialist aggressors last year conducted maritime shooting exercises for as many as 100 days in a row and carried out joint military exercises simulating actual fighting on the central front line, mobilizing U.S. troops and the puppet army, navy and air force. Likewise, they are continuing to stage large-scale military exercises in the skies as well as on the land and sea.

Last March the U.S. imperialists conducted a joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise in South Korea, mobilizing aggressive armed forces on the largest scale since the Korean armistice. They openly clamor that they will carry out such a large-scale military exercise every year in the future. In the latest exercise the U.S. imperialist aggressors together with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique carried out a joint South Korea-U.S. river-crossing operation on the Imjin River on the western front. Such maneuvers clearly show that the U.S. imperialists, having established a plan to invade the northern half of the republic, are accelerating preparations for translating it into action.

As all the facts show, the U.S. imperialists, though they speak of troop withdrawals, have no intention of withdrawing from South Korea. Their troop withdrawal pledge has been nothing but a crafty ruse from the start to deceive public opinion at home and abroad. It is quite obvious that with aggressive foreign armed forces remaining in the country peace cannot be maintained. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' schemes for the perpetuation of their occupation of South Korea and the acceleration of preparations for a new war, the danger of a war in our country is growing daily. This creates a grave obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification and is a threat to peace in Asia and the world.

If the U.S. imperialists [words indistinct] try to maintain a grip on South Korea forever, fabricating two Koreas through their policy of strength, and unleash a war of aggression against our republic, they will be further denounced and rejected by the people of the world. According to the demands of the times, the people's desires, the UN resolution and their pledge, the U.S. imperialists should promptly withdraw from South Korea, removing all U.S. troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

MORE ON ALLEGED ROK SUPPRESSION AS ELECTION NEARS

SK110405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui fascist clique is more frantically intensifying the suppression of the people with the approach of the "election to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for its long-term office.

In connection with the "election" slated for 18 May, the puppet clique marked off the period from 21 March to the end of May as a "period for wholesale roundup," and is now arresting people right and left throughout South Korea. It set up "mobile police stations" and "check-up points" in all parts and mobilized the "Crime Prevention Corps" in the repressive campaign. As of 21 April more than 29,080 people were rounded up. The puppet clique has already referred more than 13,660 of them to fascist "summary trial" and harshly penalized them.

The suppressive campaign is particularly frantic in Seoul and North and South Cholla provinces where the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors was greatly overpowered by the opposition forces in all "elections" in the past. Ample proof of this is furnished by the fact that more than 12,680 citizens were apprehended in Seoul between 1 and 20 April and more than 740 people on one day of 4 April in Kwangju, South Cholla Province.

Fearful of the anti-fascist struggle of the students in particular, the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique is directing the spearhead of suppression to them. According to an announcement of the puppet Security Bureau, the sweeping suppressive network is thrown chiefly over schools and their vicinity. The number of arrested students in the first month of the "roundup period" is nearly double that of those arrested in March and April last year when student anti-"government" demonstrations took place repeatedly.

When 1,500 students of Seoul University on 8 May staged a demonstration against the projected criminal "election," the puppets sent 500 riot police into the campus to brutally crack down on them; and on 9 May they dispatched 200 riot police to the Yihwa Women's University to put down students at the point of the bayonet.

To prevent the disclosure of its treacherous crimes, the fascist clique is also bent on the suppression of the press with the approach of the "election." Recently they closed down more than 20 publishing and printing houses in Seoul and set up strict controls over the press corps members by appointing one policeman to take charge of one journalist and watch his news coverage. On the other hand, the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors is kicking up an anticommunist racket and staging war exercises of increasing frenzy with the criminal "election" approaching in an attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people and threaten them. The puppets held a "river-crossing exercise" with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops at the end of April on the River Rimjin-gang in the western central sector of the front near the military demarcation line. This exercise was followed by another war game early this month in the vast waters of the west sea. Traitor Pak Chong-hui is brandishing the club of fascism more recklessly to stay in puppet power indefinitely.

NODONG SINMUN 10 May Comment

OW10117Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Papers here today sharply denounce the brutalities of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique who suppressed with bayonets the students of the Seoul University and the Ehwa Women's University in a struggle against the criminal "election to the National Conference for Unification," while raising a repressive row all over South Korea under the pretext of "roundup of election offenders."

Branding the barbarous suppression of the people and students as an unpardonable act strangling democracy and a political brigandism, a commentary of NODONG SINMUN bitterly condemns it in the name of the nation. The Pak Chong-hui clique laid bare once again their true colour as a political robber bent on breaking the fighting spirit of the people at the point of a bayonet and satisfying their sordid desire for long-term office, the author of the commentary says, and goes on: The students who rose in the anti-"government" struggle, braving the puppets' suppression, demanded the repeal of the reactionary "yusin constitution," abolition of the "emergency" decrees, "release of political prisoners, and academic freedom and free trade union activities."

The massive anti-"government" struggle was a righteous national salvation struggle which reflected the desire of the people for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country and the demands of the time. Exposing that the "elections" in South Korea were, without exception, tricky dramas for the long-term office of the puppet clique, the commentary notes: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's brutal suppression of the students laid open the fascist nature of the puppets as the usurper of power and the falsity of "a fair election" advertised by them. The commentary stresses: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should give up the filthy election farce and step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN 11 May Comment

SK111015Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 11 May article: "Deceitful Racket To Conceal the Nature of the Fraudulent Election"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique has claimed recently that the election of delegates to the National Conference for Unification which falls on 18 May will be a fair and just one. It has raved that it will exert efforts to hold this election smoothly and fairly by establishing order and cracking down on misdeeds. This bares the puppets' intent to cover up the dirty nature of this election game and realize their desire for long-term office.

Every time the puppets have played the election game, they have raved they would have a fair election. The elections held so far in South Korea have without exception been deceitful and fraudulent dramas characterized by violence and terror and ending in unfair ballot counting. Elections are nothing but fraudulent games to legitimize the long-term office of the puppet ruling circles in South Korea, where basic freedom and democracy are obliterated and only submission is exacted from the people under the fascist dictatorship. It is an outright absurdity for an election game to be held to organize the National Conference for Unification, the duty of which is to appoint the puppet Pak Chong-hui to the presidency, to be fair and just.

Since the so-called National Conference for Unification is a criminal instrument supporting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's long-term office and its delegates are reliable subjects set up by the puppets, the coming election is not an election, but something that can be manipulated only by violence, bribery, fraud and cheating.

... taking place in South Korea 20 days before the election well indicates this. The Pak Chong-hui clique has mobilized all its lackeys and (?subjects), such as puppet prosecutors, police, and civil servants, let alone the election management committees in Seoul and provincial areas, and is waging a wholesale fraud and bribery operation, squandering tens of million won. Along with this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is exercising threats and blackmail toward the people--raving that it will severely punish acts violating order in voting and ballot counting, slandering and insulting the candidates, and spreading groundless rumors. Furthermore, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has strengthened the system of repression, fanned an atmosphere of wholesale roundup and is thereby randomly oppressing and arresting innocent people.

Recently the Pak Chong-hui clique committed barbarous repression by dispatching several hundred completely armed riot police to Seoul National University and Ehwa Women's University to have them fire tear gas against the youthful students when they arose in a struggle to oppose and reject the fraudulent election game, demanding freedom and democracy, and arrested numerous students and sent them to jail.

Are these acts of the puppet clique, with the approach of the election, truly for a fair and just election? The fair and just election which the puppets are advocating is only sophistry to repress the resistance of the people--who oppose and reject their election game--by wielding bayonets, to obstruct the advance of the opposition group and thus to monopolize all the votes. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot conceal that this election of delegates to the National Conference for Unification, which is soon to be held, is a game of fraud and cheating for long-term office.

As the Seoul National University and Ehwa Women's University students recently showed in their struggle, youthful students and people in South Korea know only too well about the criminal nature of the election game which the puppets are planning. Therefore, they are courageously struggling to oppose and reject it in the face of forcible repression.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the puppet Pak Chong-hui's frenzied maneuvers to continue to remain in the dirty presidency through the fraudulent election game, and will more vigorously struggle to crush the yusin dictatorship system. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which plots for long-term office through repression with bayonets and fraud will meet further international and domestic criticism and resistance which will hasten its downfall.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 'SEPARATE ELECTIONS'

OW102034Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Today marks the 30th anniversary of the struggle of the South Korean people against 10 May separate elections. [words indistinct] On this occasion NODONG SINMUN runs an editorial article headlined "Let Us Prevent Permanent Division and Accomplish the Cause of Reunification With United Efforts in the North and South." The article says:

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued a colonial enslavement policy. [words indistinct] They illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations and knocked into shape the "UN Commission on Korean" by setting in motion their hand-raising machines. Then they went ahead with their manoeuvres to cook up a puppet regime through separate elections in South Korea under their supervision. This was a result of their sinister plot to freeze the artificial division of Korea and keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

Recalling that under such circumstances a million workers rose up around 10 May thirty years ago to be followed by South Korean people of all walks of life in an undaunted struggle against separate elections, the article notes: This nationwide struggle of the South Korean people dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. But the ardent desire of the South Korean people to lead a worthy life in a reunified fatherland has not been realized, and the dream of permanent division, not reunification, is growing in our country.

The article goes on: Thirty years ago, the U.S. imperialists staged separate elections at the point of a bayonet and by deception and swindle and framed up the puppet regime in South Korea, thus severing the blood veins of our nation. And now they are openly stepping up the criminal "two Koreas" plot to keep our country divided in two forever. Since the very day they seized puppet power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui clique have worked hard to suppress the South Korean people at the point of a bayonet and fix the division. They trampled upon all the agreed points of the North-South joint statement, whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification, and established a fascist system, confrontation system and splitting system through the "October yusin" under the cloak of "unification." They even proclaimed permanent division their "policy."

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea and interfere in the internal affairs of our country, and as long as the reactionary rule of "yusin" of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique continues, the country's reunification is impossible. It can be realized only through a struggle against the internal and external splittists standing in its way. Stressing that to achieve great national unity under the banner of national reunification is a firm guarantee for successfully frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad by the internal force of the nation, achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the article stresses: All the patriotic forces in the North and South should unite strength under the banner of national reunification and achieve great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

South Korean political parties and public organisations and people of broad strata should make every effort possible to institute a North-South confederation which would promote the cause of national reunification and establish a nationwide confederal government. Our people will surely frustrate the maneuvers of the internal and external splittists and accomplish the cause of national reunification with the concerted efforts of the North and the South.

PRESS AGENCY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH LAOS REPORTED

SK110350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--An agreement on exchange of information and cooperation between the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (KCNA) and the KHAOSAN PATHET LAO of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (KPL) was signed in Vientiane on 8 May, according to a report. The agreement was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Laos on behalf of the KCNA and by the director of the KHAOSAN PATHET LAO on behalf of the KPL.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS VISITOR FROM GUYANA

SK110348Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 10 May met and had a friendly talk with Edwin James, chairman of the Guyanese Committee for supporting Korea's Reunification. Chong Chun-ki is a well-known personality concerned Pak Yong-si.

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL RECEIVES JORDANIAN GROUP

SK110420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council on 10 May gave a reception at the Okryu Hall in honour of the government agricultural delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on a visit to our country.

Speaking at the reception, So Kwan-hui pointed out that the Jordanian people, under the leadership of respected His Majesty Husayn the First, have made many successes in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new society. The Korean people, he said, sincerely rejoice over the successes of the Jordanian people. He noted that the Jordanian Government and people expressed deep understanding and sympathy for the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking next, Salah Juma said that the visit of his delegation to beautiful Korea was an expression of the friendship and respect of the Jordanian people under the guidance of King Husayn for the friendly people of Korea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL FIELDS--Pyongyang, 6 May--New coal fields are being extensively developed in the vast northern region of the country with its rich coal deposits. Pit construction is hastened at the coal mines in Ilsin, Yangchong, Haktong and other districts now being developed. Their developing speed has increased 1.5 times these days. Coal mine development is brisk also in the western districts which abound in smokeless coal. A large-scale expansion project is under way at the Anju combined coal mine which affords good mining conditions. This year our country will direct to extractive industries, including the coal industry, 34.2 percent of the total investment in industrial construction. In 1984 the nation's coal output will hit the 70-80 million ton mark. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 May 78 OW]

PAKISTANI GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 May--The study group of the National Defence College of Pakistan headed by Bashir Babar, director of the general department of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which had been visiting our country since 2 May, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane. While staying in our country the guests inspected historic sites of revolution and institutions of education and culture and saw the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kungang-san Mountain." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 May 78 SK]

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 7 May--A home-visiting group of staffers of the Korean paper CHOSON SINBO under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongyon), headed by its vice-director, Kim Tae-kun, arrived here yesterday by train. It was met at the Pyongyang railway station by Han Pyong-hwa and other personages concerned, a large number of working people in the city and families and relatives of members of the home-visiting group. On hand were the members of the delegation of pressmen of Chongnyon on a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 7 May SK]

EVIDENCE OF DPRK SPYING PRESENTED AT MAC MEETING

SK110853Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0838 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Panmunjom, 11 May (HAPTONG)--The United Nations Command (UNC) today charged North Korea with attempting to infiltrate agents into South Korea on an armed espionage boat late last month. UNC senior delegate, U.S. Rear Adm. Warren C. Hamm made the charge at today's Military Armistice Commission meeting held here at the request of the UNC side.

Hamm told his North Korean counterpart Han Chu-kyong such a provocative act is a grave violation of the armistice agreement and urged him to guarantee that North Korea should not repeat such an attempt. He was referring to North Korea's attempted infiltration of armed agents on 28 April aboard a spy ship. In the incident, the boat was sunk by Korean naval patrol boats in an exchange of fire off Komun Island and four agents were killed.

In today's session, the 386th since the 1953 Korean armistice, Hamm demanded to know why North Korea violated the South Korean waters and called on Han to punish those responsible for the incident. Producing data showing in detail the sunken boat and items collected from it, he tried to convince the Pyongyang side into admitting the boat was an armed espionage [vessel] sent to the South on a subversive mission. He also suggested the UNC is willing to turn over the bodies of the four agents killed in the exchange of fire.

However, the North Korean chief delegate countered that the spy ship incident was a fabricated one and alleged that the UNC side committed about a score of firing incidents in the Demilitarized Zone for 20 days beginning 15 April.

Today's meeting was convened after a lapse of 269 days, the longest recess since the Korean truce that ended the three-year war. The previous record of recess was 212 days between 9 Oct 1976 and 9 May 1977.

GOVERNMENT STANCE ON KIM TONG-CHO TESTIMONY DEFINED

SK110835Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today that the Seoul Government is ready to extend cooperation in the U.S. congressional demand for former Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho's testimony on his alleged role in the so-called Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill only within the framework of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity. The Korean Government was opposed to any U.S. congressional move of investigative nature in the case of the former envoy, Foreign Minister Pak said.

While serving as Korea's ambassador to the United States, Minister Pak went on, Mr. Kim had worked with a deep sense of mission to further promote the friendly ties between the two countries. Mr. Kim had done nothing to harm the interests of the United States during his service in Washington, Minister Pak added.

"We have made gentlemanly efforts to cooperate with the U.S. Congress in the case. If our opposite side had been any other foreign country, we would not have considered any sort of cooperation," he said. "Ambassador Kim Yong-sik met with Leon Jaworski at the U.S. State Department on 10 May. But no agreement came out of their meeting because the U.S. House Ethics Committee special counsel continued to stick with his previous demand," Minister Pak said. However, Minister Pak said he was sure that such a development would not affect the basic friendly relations between the two allies.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES STAND ON THREE-PARTY TALKS

SK110910Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0855 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (HAPTONG)--South Korea will deal with flexibility with the proposal for a three-party conference on Korea involving South and North Korea and the United States, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today.

"The government stand on it," he said, "is to counter the proposed three-party meeting with flexibility after details are made known about it." He said North Korea's refusal of the proposal reportedly put forward by a European communist country has led him to consider the idea a remote possibility.

Asked to comment on the Japanese territorial claim to the Tokdo Island recently renewed in the Japanese Diet, Pak brushed it aside as a "matter not deserving even a passing notice." He questioned if the move arose from an ulterior motive by political forces opposed to the passage of the proposed Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Special Measures Law and bent on creating an anti-Seoul sentiment in Japan

Comments on Hua's DPRK Visit

SK110318Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, commenting on communist Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's recent talks with the North Korean communist chieftain in Pyongyang, today denounced them "not only for failing to express a constructive attitude conducive to the maintenance of a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, but also for repeating their very unrealistic stand which would not contribute to promoting the peaceful unification of Korea."

Their recent talks were primarily aimed at helping improve the stand of North Korea being isolated in the international community, Foreign Minister Pak said. Hua seems to have used his trip to Pyongyang as part of Peking's drive to check the Soviets in connection with the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute, Minister Pak added. The peaceful unification of this divided country cannot be achieved if realities facing the country and genuine opinions of the people are ignored, he went on. If the communists stick with "worn-out political slogans," the foreign minister warned, it will make more difficult the efforts for a settlement of the Korean question. Calling on Peking and Pyongyang to do away with their "illusion," Foreign Minister Pak urged them to positively respond to "our call for immediate resumption of the South-North (inter-Korean) dialogue for the sake of stability in northeast Asia."

As for Hua's remarks that the communist Pyongyang regime is the sole legitimate government in Korea, Minister Pak said: "It was nothing but a repetition of Peking's stand made known in 1975 when Kim visited communist China. The Hua statement well shows the inferiority complex of North Korea, which has been failing to win a right recognition in the world community."

The establishment of a lasting peace and the prevention of war in Korea are indispensable for the maintenance of peace not only in northeast Asia but also in the other parts of the world, he said. Communist China made a very irresponsible and dangerous argument when Peking, as a signatory to the Korean armistice agreement, turned its back away from Seoul's proposal for a peace conference of all parties to the truce accord and demanded the disbandment of the United Nations Command without presenting any constructive alternative to the maintenance of a peace-keeping force.

Minister Pak also denounced the communist demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea not only as a totally undue act, but also as a violation of the sovereign rights of South Korea and the United States.

The Chinese demand constitutes an act challenging the efforts to establish peace in this part of the world, he said.

As for North Korea's attempt to seek direct contact with the United States, Minister Pak said that it constitutes a violation of the 1972 joint communique of South and North Korea that pledged efforts to solve Korean issues through dialogue. The minister dismissed the North Korean attempt as an effort to shift the responsibility for the suspension of the inter-Korean dialogue.

"The North Korean communists criticized the Seoul proposal for simultaneous admission of South and North Korea to the United Nations as an attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula while talking about their admission to the world body. But they have applied separately for U.N. membership twice. They are also making an all-out drive to join U.S. organizations of which Seoul is member," he said. The international society is asked to recognize how contradictory the North Korean behavior and political utterances are, he said.

AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN ASSESSING FUKUDA REMARKS ON DPRK

SK110054Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (HAPTONG)--The Foreign Ministry today instructed the Korean Embassy in Tokyo to look into Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's remarks concerning issues between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Fukuda, in a meeting with Ichio Asukata, chairman of Japan's Socialist Party, Wednesday reportedly said that his government would like to handle various pending issues with North Korea in a "realistic manner."

He also reportedly indicated his government might grant a "government guarantee" to the proposed extension of a Japan-North Korea private fishery agreement expiring in June. The Korean Embassy was also told to report back details on the Fukuda statement. A ministry source said the ministry would take measures after receiving a full report on it, adding it would be necessary for the government to determine first what Fukuda meant by "realistic handling."

Asukata leaves Niigata for North Korea today at the invitation of the Pyongyang regime. He is expected to have wide-ranging talks with Pyongyang officials on matters pending between Tokyo and Pyongyang, which have no diplomatic relations.

BRIEFS

GROWTH RATE TARGET--Seoul, 2 May--South Korea will seek to achieve an average annual economic growth rate of 10 percent during its Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan period (1982-1986). This was contained in a basic guideline for the selection of major investment projects during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, which was (?issued by) the Economic Ministers Council Monday. According to the basic guideline, the nation's annual export-import volume will expand by 14 to 15 percent on an average during the plan period. During the period, the population will grow by 1.64 percent annually on an average, primary industry by around four percent, mining-manufacturing industry by 12 to 13 percent and tertiary industry by around ten percent, sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0315 GMT 2 May 78 SK]

SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY--May 3--Yi Ho, president of the Korean National Red Cross, will attend the inaugural ceremony for Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on 8 May as President Pak Chong Hui's special envoy, the Foreign Ministry said today. Yi left here today for the American country. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0127 GMT 3 May 78 SK]

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH ATTEND SOVIET VICTORY DAY OBSERVANCE

OW110215Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1829 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 May (MONTSAME)--A wreath-laying ceremony was held here today at the monument to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan Hill on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Council of Ministers, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Public Security, the Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary struggle, and other public organizations of the country, as well as the USSR Embassy in the MPR, the diplomatic corps in Ulaanbaatar, and on behalf of representatives of youth, pioneers, students and working people of the Mongolian capital.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, and other MPR party and government leaders, prominent MPA military leaders, ministers and heads of departments, public figures and representatives of the capital's working people. The ceremony was also attended by A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, diplomatic personnel from the Soviet Embassy and heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Visits Soviet Troops

OW110213Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 May (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN prominently published a detailed account of a visit by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to a certain unit of Soviet troops deployed on MPR territory at the request of the MPR Government. Y. Tsedenbal participated in festivities held by the unit in honor of the 9 May victory day.

Addressing the solemn meeting, Y. Tsedenbal noted in particular that the heroic Soviet people, who were defending the great conquests of October, accomplished an unprecedented victory in that difficult and trying war. They not only defended the achievements and conquests of Great October, he said, but with their victory they made a decisive contribution to the cause of defending world civilization from the fascist hordes.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW090638Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1812 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, have cordially congratulated the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist aggressors.

The congratulatory telegram sent by the MPR leaders to Comrades G. Husak and Lubomir Strougal notes that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist occupation and the decisive role of the heroic Soviet army brought genuine freedom and independence to the Czechoslovak people and created favorable conditions for the subsequent victory of the socialist revolution, whose 30th anniversary was festively celebrated this year by the CSSR workers together with people of fraternal countries.

As an inalienable component of the great socialist community, the CSSR together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries actively supports the detente process; strengthening of peace and international security in Europe and throughout the world; and consolidation of all revolutionary forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

We note with profound satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties and countries, which are based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly broadening and deepening for the benefit of the Mongolian and Czechoslovak peoples and in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world socialist community, the telegram stresses.

[Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian at 1831 GMT on 5 May reported that a friendship soiree to mark the 33d anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders was held in Ulaanbaatar on 5 May. Present at the soiree were P. Damdin, MPR Minister of Light and Food Industry and chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, and other officials as well as Zdenek Verner, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, officials of the CSSR Embassy and representatives of Czechoslovak specialists who are participating in socialist construction in Mongolia. Ambassador Verner addressed the soiree.]

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER

OW061129Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 May (MONTSAME)--UNEN carries the text of a congratulatory telegram from Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, to Nur Mohammad Taraki, head of state and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES VETERANS OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

OW061131Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 May (MONTSAME)--UNEN reports in detail on the reception given by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, for veterans of agricultural associations.

BRIEFS

HENTIY AYMAG OFFICIAL--Ulaanbaatar, 1 May--Today's UNEN reports that J. Lubsanjamts, first secretary of the Hentiy Aymag MPRP committee, has been awarded the Red Labor Banner Order for his many years of fruitful activities in party organizations and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 0600 GMT 1 May 78 OW]

MRYL FIRST SECRETARY--Ulaanbaatar, 3 May--A meeting of representatives of the capital's youth with L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee and head of the Mongolian youth delegation to the 18th KOMSOMOL congress, was held here today. Addressing the meeting, Tudeb highly assessed the 18th KOMSOMOL congress and stressed the grandiose successes of Soviet youth in building a new society. He pointed out the need to broadly popularize the decisions of the KOMSOMOL congress among Mongolia's MRYL members and all the country's working people. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION--Ulaanbaatar, 5 May--M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today presented a Challenge Red Banner to the "Mongolosoovtsetmet" joint Mongolian-Soviet economic association. The Challenge Red Banner of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions of the MRYL Central Committee was awarded to the international collective of the association for results in the 1977 nationwide socialist competition. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 5 May 78 OW]

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS--Ulaanbaatar, 5 May--The MPR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of postage stamps devoted to "racing automobiles." The colorful miniatures valued at 20 mungs to 1 tugrik and 20 mungs depict racing automobiles of the Soviet Union, the United States, the FRG, England and Japan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 5 May 78 OW]

LIVESTOCK BREEDING--Ulaanbaatar, 3 May--Today's UNEN editorial is devoted to the important livestock breeding campaign in Mongolia. The editorial notes that remarkable results are being achieved by the rural working people in raising young livestock. Presently 245,000 more head of young livestock are being raised than during the corresponding period of 1974 when 8.9 million head of livestock were raised. Losses of newborn livestock have decreased considerably. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

SED DELEGATION--Ulaanbaatar, 7 May--Today's UNEN reports that a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Hermann Apel, deputy chief of a SED Central Committee department, arrived in Ulaanbaatar yesterday in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the SED. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0516 GMT 8 May 78 OW]

THAI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

BK101420Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] The Prime Minister of Thailand, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, arrived in Rangoon this afternoon for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha. The Thai prime minister was welcomed by members of the Council of Ministers, headed by U Maung Maung Kha, the Burmese ambassador to Thailand and the Thai ambassador to Burma, the dean of the diplomatic corps and diplomatic envoys in Burma.

Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak was given a 19-gun salute by an honor guard. At the same time, students and Lanzin youth of Mingaladon township, who were waving small flags of the two countries, chanted: "Long live the prime minister of Thailand!" "Long live the [Burmese] prime minister!" and "May Thai-Burma friendship be strengthened!" to warmly welcome the visiting Thai prime minister.

The Thai and Burmese prime ministers first took their places on the dais to be saluted by the honor guard. While the honor guard was saluting the prime ministers, the state military band played the national anthems of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Thailand.

Later, the Thai prime minister, together with the Burmese prime minister, inspected the honor guard. Later the two prime ministers and the Thai delegation proceeded to the arch constructed at the front of the airport building. The dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ma Chang-chol, diplomatic envoys and charges d'affaires ad interim welcomed the guests.

Later, the Thai ambassador to Burma, Mr Sakdichai Bamrungphong, his wife, Thai Embassy staff and their families welcomed the Thai guests and presented bouquets.

At the top of the pavilion in front of the airport building were banners with both Burmese and English inscriptions reading: "Welcome Thai Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan." Flags of the two countries were also flown in front of the airport building.

Prime Minister U. Maung Maung Kha and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak, together with the members of the Thai delegation, then left by a motorcade to the Seinlet-Kantha Guest House.

In a gesture to honor and welcome the Thai prime minister, the flags of the two countries were flown side by side all along the road from Mingaladon Airport, as well as the Inyale camp on the bank of Inya Lake and the bend leading to the Seinlet-Kantha Guest House.

Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak was accompanied by a 23-member entourage, including Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Commerce Minister Mr Prok Amaranan, Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office Gen Phon Thanaphum, military Chief of Staff Gen Charoen Phongphanit, Royal Thai Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhon, Chief of Armed Forces Survey Department Lt Gen Chumphon Kunkasem, 3d Army Region Commander Lt Gen Somsak Panchamanon, Director of Joint Operations Lt Gen Thuanthong Suwannathat and Director General of the Foreign Ministry Political Department Dr Owat Suthiwatnaruphut.

Meeting With President

BK101422Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] The Prime Minister of Thailand, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, who is in Burma on a goodwill visit, called on the president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Ne Win, at the presidential house on Ady Road, Rangoon at 1830 today.

Also present with the president were State Council Secretary Gen San Yu, State Council Member U Thaung Kyi, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col Sein Lwin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung and Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Tuaung Hmung.

The Thai prime minister was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thai Ambassador to Burma Mr Sakdichai Bamrungphong and Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office Gen Phon Thanaphum.

President U Ne Win hosted a banquet for Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak.

BRIEFS

INDIAN AMBASSADOR--The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Burmese Government has approved the appointment of Amiya Nath Bose as new Indian ambassador to Burma. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK]

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--The Japanese ambassador to Burma, Mr Takeo Arita, called on Deputy Education Minister Dr Maung Maung Aye at the Education Ministry at 0930 on 28 April prior to his departure for home. Present at the meeting with the deputy minister was (U Tet Tun), director of the State Scholars Affairs Bureau of the Higher Education Department. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA--Burma's Ambassador to the PRC, U Tha Tun, has been appointed to serve concurrently as ambassador to Democratic Cambodia. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 2 May 78 BK]

THU-YE-DAN BRIDGE--On 1 May People's Assembly member from Padaung township Brig Hla Tun, who is also construction minister, inaugurated the Thu-Ye-Dan Bridge in the Okshitpin-Myanaung sector of the Bassein-Monywa highway. The bridge, which is 1,264 feet 4 inches long, is the longest concrete bridge designed and built by Burmese engineers and workers of the construction corporation. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 2 May 78 BK]

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS--Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin on 3 May returned to Rangoon after attending the 11th annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Vienna, Austria. Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Director General of Budget Department U Kyaw Myint also returned with the minister. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

DETAILS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT TO DPRK REPORTED

BK100628Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [KWP] and president of the DPRK, on the evening of 5 May 1978 in Pyongyang gave a brilliant and solemn welcoming banquet in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and the Chinese party and state delegation who are on an official friendship visit to the DPRK.

On that occasion, Comrade President Kim Il-song said that Korean-Chinese friendship, which is founded on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is a vigorous and strong militant friendship cemented by fresh blood in the period of struggle against the imperialist aggressors. It is a lasting and invincible friendship which has successfully gone through all sorts of historic trials.

Comrade President Kim Il-song went on to say that the Chinese people are a courageous and skillful people with a long history and tradition of struggle. In the past, the Chinese people with Comrade Mao Tse-tung as their great guide, achieved victories in their protracted and difficult struggle, transforming backward China into a new socialist China, thus totally changing their historical conditions.

The victories of the Chinese revolution and the development of the new socialist China have strongly influenced the changing balance of power in Asia and in the world, and have made them favorable for revolution. The Chinese revolution pioneered by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has been carried out excellently to the present. This is due to the CCP with the Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as its leader.

The Chinese people have set their strategic course, as put forward by the party, in conformity with the lines of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian revolution, and are now on the offensive and struggling vigorously to bring about stability in the country, to achieve the four modernizations--including the fields of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology--to wipe out all the vicious influences of the gang of four, and create a new impetus in all fields, including the fields of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song added that under the correct leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the CCP Central Committee the fraternal Chinese people will certainly successfully realize their historic causes, implement the resolutions of the 11th CCP congress, which aim at building China into a powerful and modern socialist country in this century and at liberating Taiwan to unify the nation.

The people of the two countries--Korea and China--have shared happiness and hardship, provided mutual support and assistance, and closely cooperated with a view to achieving their common goals--independence and socialist construction.

The Korean people, under the banner of independence and anti-imperialism, continue their strong solidarity with and vigorous struggle alongside the people of socialist countries, Asia, Africa and Latin America, progressive people in Europe and peace-loving people throughout the world, in order to successfully pursue their common causes against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

In his reply speech, Comrade Chairman Hua said that for many decades, under the enlightened leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the KWP, the Korean people ended the yoke of domination by Japanese colonialism and imperialism, defeated the U.S. imperialist armed aggression and made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Chairman Hua went on to say that, at present, the international unified front against hegemonism, with the Third World as the main force, has developed and grown stronger with each passing day. The KWP, the government and the people of Korea have constantly worked for Third World solidarity and in support of the nonaligned movement, the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism, old and new forms of colonialism and domination.

Comrade Chairman Hua went on to say that the militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and the people of China and Korea have been founded on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Chinese and Korean people are close comrades-in-arms who have shared happiness and hardships in tragic hours. The two parties and countries have respected each other on the basis of equality, mutually supported and closely cooperated with each other. This Sino-Korean relationship should be an example for relations between other fraternal parties and countries.

Comrade Chairman Hua recalled the unwavering stand of the CCP and PRC Government in resolutely supporting the Korean people's aim to reunify the Korean fatherland. The reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people and no foreign force should be allowed to intervene in this issue. The UN command should immediately be dissolved and the United States completely withdraw all its aggressive forces and weapons from South Korea.

Comrade Chairman Hua reiterated: We resolutely support the three principles and the five-point program on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song; and all maneuvers to create two Koreas will certainly be defeated.

Comrade Chairman Hua concluded his speech by expressing his conviction that under the correct leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song and through the vigorous and persistent struggle of the Korean people, one Korea with territorial integrity and unity will appear in the world.

Talks between Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng were held on 5 and 6 May 1978. The party and state delegations of the two fraternal countries exchanged views on the development and further consolidation of revolutionary ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries--Korea and China--and on a number of international problems of concern to both sides.

The two parties shared identical views on all the issues discussed. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and intimacy, permeated with sentiments of profound revolutionary friendship and strong militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries--China and Korea.

In addition to the talks, Comrade Chairman Hua and the Chinese party and state delegation which he led visited historic sites, agricultural and industrial areas in the company of Comrade President Kim Il-song and other Korean leaders. Comrade Chairman Hua and his delegation were warmly and solemnly welcomed.

On 7 May 1978, at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang, a grand mass rally with more than 100,000 people was held to welcome Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party and state delegation that he led. On that occasion, Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, made important speeches. Later, a huge gymnastic display was organized under the title: "A Korean Song in Honor of the Chinese Guests."

BRIEFS

SAMRAONG DISTRICT IRRIGATION--Peasants in Samraong district, Svay Rieng sector, eastern region, are building a 15-km long canal from the "Dap Prammouy Mesa" canal stretching through Phum Pong Toek to Prasot district, a 200-meter long reservoir at (Prek Kaong), and digging ponds in all the 12 villages of the district. Each pond is 100 square meters and 2 meters deep. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK]

RAILWAY WORK--The railway lines linking Phnom Penh with Battambang Province and Phnom Penh with Kompong Saom Port are extremely busy. Each day several trains carrying rice, salt, textile products and farm tools move on these two lines. The trains also transport rice, rubber and other products to the port for export. Workers at the Railways Department workshops are working to repair and produce spare parts for locomotives and railroad cars. New wagons are also being built in these workshops. At present, railway workers are building another portion of the railway line from Samraong station to Kompong Speu town. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

SIEM REAP WORKSHOP--The lathe workshop of Siem reap sector, northern region can now produce moulds for plowshare casting, dynamos, a variety of farm tools, and spare parts for tractors and motorboats. They have also tried to build more sophisticated machinery, such as motor pumps and rice husking machines to better serve the rice growing cooperative peasant's demands. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

PHOSPHATE FACTORY--The phosphate fertilizer factory of the northwestern region at O Prasat commune, Mongkolborei district started operation on 6 June 1977. At present, the daily production capacity of the factory varies between 13 and 15 tons. This factory is now equipped with one rock-crushing machine, and seven fertilizer pulverizing machines. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

HUNGARIAN LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK070929Y Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 7 May (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the Lao People's Supreme Council, have received a message from Hungarian leaders, thanking them for their congratulations over the 33d anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Hungary.

The message, dated April 28 and signed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczy, president of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apró, president of the National Assembly of the HPR, said:

"We are proud to see that the Lao people, under the leadership of their vanguard, namely the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, have successfully carried out the construction of the bases of socialism in their country after complete liberation."

The message expressed the Hungarian leaders' conviction that cooperation and fraternal relations between the two peoples would continue developing on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

It wished Lao leaders good health and greater successes in their tasks.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has also received a message of thanks from Frigyes Puga, minister for foreign affairs of the HPR.

LAO-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC MEETING HELD IN BUDAPEST

BK110935Y Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 May (KPL)--The second session of the Lao-Hungarian commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation ended with success in Budapest on May 3.

The two parties signed an agreement on exchange of goods and payment for 1978-1980, an agreement on Hungarian gratuitous economic aid to Laos in 1978-1979, and an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The signatories to these agreements were Sanan Soutthichak, Lao minister of communications, public works and transport and president of the Lao subcommission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; and Janos Borbandi, Hungarian vice premier and president of the Hungarian subcommission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The success of the session marks a new step of the development of the friendly relations, militant solidarity and mutual assistance and cooperation between Laos and Hungary.

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, HUNGARY

BK110937Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 May (KPL)--At the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs led by Vice Minister Uttama Chounlamani left Vientiane for Moscow yesterday for a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

During the visit, the delegation will sign with the Soviet Union a plan on educational and cultural cooperation for 1978 and a protocol on recognition of academic titles between the Lao and Soviet higher education ministries.

Following this visit, the delegation will make a tour of Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Government and sign with the Hungarian Ministry of Education a plan on educational and cultural cooperation for 1978-1979.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Vice Minister Visian Bounhaksa and other senior officials of the Ministry of Education.

The Soviet and Hungarian ambassadors to Laos were present.

JUSTICE MINISTER LEAVES FOR BERLIN, SOVIET UNION

BK110939Y Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 11 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice headed by Minister Kou Souvannamethi yesterday afternoon left Vientiane for Berlin to attend the fifth conference of socialist countries' ministers of justice to be held there from May 16 to 18.

Afterward, the delegation will fly to Moscow on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Justice.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade, and other officials.

Dieter Jarck and Mitrofan Podolskiy, ambassadors respectively of the GDR and the USSR to Laos, were also at the airport.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON PHOUN SIPASEUT

BK110555Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0900 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 10 May, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister, received Teniu Petrov, Bulgarian ambassador in Laos, at the Foreign Ministry. The ambassador took leave of Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut after completing his term of duty as Bulgarian ambassador to Laos.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut hailed and thanked Ambassador Petrov for making considerable contributions to the development of friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria. The conversation between host and guest proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

On the same evening, Ambassador Teniu Petrov and his wife left Vientiane for home. They were seen off at Wattai Airport by Soulivong Phasitthidet, chief of the First Department; Khamtan Lattavong, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department; and some cadres concerned. A number of foreign diplomats in Laos also saw Ambassador Petrov off at Wattai Airport.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST GERMAN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

BK110403Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 10 May a LPRP delegation led by Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee and minister of public health, left Vientiane for the GDR to attend the scientific conference of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany scheduled to be held in (?Karl Marxstadt) from 16 to 19 May on the occasion of the 160th birthday of Karl Marx--creator of scientific communism and teacher and great leader of proletarians throughout the world.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of industry and commerce; and many high-ranking cadres from various offices, organizations and ministries concerned. Mr Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, and embassy officials also saw the delegation off at the airport.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO WFTU CONGRESS--Vientiane, 9 May--The Lao trade union delegation returned to Vientiane on May 6, after attending the Ninth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Prague. The delegation, led by Savang Chanthepha, executive member of the Lao Confederation of Trade Unions (LCTU), was welcomed at Wattai Airport by many members of the LCTU Executive Committee. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 9 May 78 BK]

SAVANNAKHET WATER PROJECT--Vientiane, 6 May--Lao workers in mid-April completed the building of a modern water station in Savannakhet Province with capital invested by a foreign country. The ceremony to hand this project over to the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport was held on April 20. The water pumping system of the station operates automatically. The station supplies 15,000 cubic meters of pure water a day to state offices and the people in the provincial capital. Construction of the project began in 1973. But shortly later it was postponed due to disagreement between the contractor and the former administration. After liberation, the new administration decided to restore the building of this project by creating favorable conditions for a private building company to cooperate with Lao engineers and workers in performing the work. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 May 78 BK]

MATICHON ENDORSES HIGH-LEVEL TALKS WITH CAMBODIA AT BORDER SITE

BK110514Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 May 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Those In High Position Should Be Responsible"]

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan has made an interesting suggestion regarding measures to solve the Thai-Cambodian border conflict--that is, high-ranking military officials of both countries should hold a meeting at any point on the border without having to meet either in Bangkok or Phnom Penh. This, according to him, would demonstrate to low-ranking soldiers of both Thailand and Cambodia that the two countries still maintain good relations and understanding. The Thai-Cambodian border problem should be brought up in frank and serious discussions between the two countries.

The suggestion is interesting and should be taken into consideration by authorities in their attempt to end the Thai-Cambodian border conflict, which is worsening, with clashes continuing to occur resulting in people on both sides being killed. It is surprising that this is still the situation since Thailand and Cambodia have achieved good relations at the governmental level. The two have established diplomatic relations and leaders of the two countries are also exchanging visits. The border incident is therefore removed from the two governments' responsibility, which is very alarming.

The two countries should try all possible means to solve the problem, because it threatens the security of people on both sides. The option suggested by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan should be taken into consideration because its implementation might contribute to lessening the tension. During past elected administrations, former Foreign Ministers Phichai Rattakun and Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan had meetings with Cambodian leaders on the border and this resulted in a lessening of border tensions. The shooting erupted after the elected government was replaced by a dictatorial government which adopted a rigid foreign policy which provoked tension.

The government should try the option proposed by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan as soon as possible in order to reduce tensions between Thailand and Cambodia. A border meeting between high-ranking Thai and Cambodian officials would help lower-ranking soldiers grasp the real situation and understand that it is not impossible for both sides to reach for better understanding and friendship. At the same time, high-ranking officers would have a chance to work closer with their subordinates and make policy clear to them, since it happens that, at present, border operations are carried out on decisions made by junior officers on the border who lack calmness and farsightedness. We believe this is an urgent problem for the government to tackle, any delay will only make it more difficult to solve and more threatening to the peace of the two countries.

SHAN UNITED ARMY LEAVES THAI TERRITORY; CAMPS DESTROYED

BK110320Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Burmese minority rebel leader Khun Sa has moved out his Shan United Army from their long-time strongholds at Ban Hin Taek in the Thai northern border province of Chiang Rai, Thai officials said yesterday.

Thai Border Patrol Policemen have set fire to barracks at Ban Hin Taek and demolished the fortification there.

Chiang Rai Governor Chum Bunruang personally supervised the evacuation of the Shan United Army and the demolition last Thursday [4 May].

A number of Border Patrol Policemen have been assigned to be stationed at Ban Hin Taek to prevent Khun Sa and his men from returning.

The Shan United Army that left Ban Hin Taek was reported to number about 800 and they were heading for northern Shan State in Burma.

Another group of about 150 Shan United Army that had been employed by a Thai construction firm to provide protection to its construction crew in Tak, left the Thai border province last Friday for northern Shan State.

The Thai Government has ordered all Burmese minority rebels to clear off the Thai territory within this month or they would face eviction by force.

The order came evidently as a good gesture of the Thai Government prior to the departure of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan for a two-day visit to Rangoon yesterday.

Khun Sa has been named by U.S. Senator Lester Wolff as being one of the 12 major drugs kingpins in the Golden Triangle area.

Khun Sa once sent a letter to a magazine in Bangkok urging Thailand to annex the Shan State. Thai authorities, however, ignored the offer which they felt was just another publicity ploy of the rebel leader.

REFUGEE COMMITTEE NOTES MONDALE REMARKS ON U.S. AID

BK101131Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] A meeting of the refugee committee was held yesterday at the Interior Ministry and was chaired by Ministry Deputy Under-Secretary Police Maj Gen Sisak Thammarak. It was attended by representatives of the Local Administration Department, Public Welfare Department, the Ministries of Public Health, Education and Foreign Affairs, the Customs Department, the army, navy, Police Department and the National Security Council.

Police Major General Sisak told journalists afterward that the meeting's agenda was a secret and he could not disclose any details.

Sources said the meeting discussed a proposal put forward by UNHCR that it would increase its financial assistance if Thailand would keep the refugees here permanently. The UNHCR money would be used to build detention centers and lodgings, transport refugees to various areas in the country and to engage in development activities for the refugees' benefit.

The meeting also discussed the expulsion of those refugees who would arrive in the future--they would be sent back to wherever they came from. There was concern about what could be done if they refused to leave. Some agencies suggested "drastic measures" be taken against them. The meeting also talked about the acceptance of refugees by third countries, including the United States.

Sources noted that U.S. Vice President Walter F. Mondale's statement that the United States would accept 15,000-20,000 refugees from Thailand annually is a lie, because it has not been determined when the United States would actually receive them.

Mr Mondale did not state clearly what the acceptance procedures would be, since the United States would spend less than \$2 million for a study and for priority, long-term planning before making recommendations on the handling of refugees. The result of the study and planning may suggest that the refugees remain in Thailand.

The sources also quoted David Laughton of the Washington POST as asking Mr Mondale at the Erawan Hotel whether the ultimate solution to this problem would rest in the resettlement of the bulk of refugees within Thailand.

Mr Mondale replied: "We did not arrive at a specific formulation as to what would be the outlines of the final results of this study. I would imagine that it would include a whole range of possibilities, some of what have been responded to in earlier questions. Other countries will be receiving more refugees and permanently settling them. It will involve a substantial effort here; it involves helping to pay part of the substantial costs which Thai and other governments are putting out for now, not only in permanently settling them, but just in handling the processing of them on a temporary basis. I think it is impossible to be specific and detailed on the final outlines of the result."

The sources also observed that Mr Mondale's promise about the annual number of 25,000 refugees was a lie told to the Thai people, because a long-term study is yet to be planned and because Congress has yet to approve it.

A report from Washington disclosed that Griffin B. Bell, U.S. attorney general, who has full power to permit the acceptance of refugees into the United States, expressed a view different from Mr Mondale's statement that 25,000 refugees would be accepted annually.

Bell submitted a document on this matter to high officials of the Senate and House of Representatives legal committees, in which he stated that 25,000 refugees would be accepted into the United States next year only.

Mrs. Dorris M. Minesner disclosed Monday that Bell tried to have Congress pass legislation on a set number of Indochinese refugees to be accepted, but he refused to fix a yearly quota. However, Bell's decision to propose legislation does not rule out the number of 25,000 refugees in following years, if he decides that he wants this number.

TRADE TO BE RESUMED WITH INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES

BK110314Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 May 78 p 6 BK

[Text] Trade between Thailand and Indochinese countries will soon be resumed following visits of Thailand's trade team to be led by Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan to Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Mr Prok, who is in Burma with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan right now, said that he would visit Laos from May 14 to May 17 and visit Vietnam from May 31 to June 3, while the visit to Cambodia will be decided later.

Accompanying the trade team to Laos and Vietnam will be traders of various commodities and representatives from the Board of Trade of Thailand (BOT), including BOT President Op Wasurat and Thai industries association.

However, the team cannot yet decide what products to be traded with Laos because the representatives of the two countries have never held talks on this matter following the normalization of the diplomatic ties recently.

Furthermore, stated Mr Prok, Thai authorities are not sure whether Laos is still enforcing the same export procedures.

"In general, Thailand will import raw material from Laos, mainly timber and will export manufactured goods," said the deputy minister.

Details of the products to be traded between the two countries will be discussed in depth during the official meeting, he said.

The trade talks with Vietnam will include a discussion on the setting up of mutual fishing cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Prok said that the trade team to Vietnam will include Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Aphon Siphiphat who [will] negotiate with Vietnamese authorities about the fishing scheme.

As for Cambodia, Mr Prok pointed out one major obstacle which comes in the way of resumption of the trade between the two countries is that, though Thailand has long been ready to resume trading, the Cambodian Government has stated that it will only trade after the border crisis is settled.

He commented that Thailand could do brisk trade with Cambodia and also cooperate with it on a joint fishing programme.

Meanwhile, Dr Aphon told the press yesterday that he is leaving for Indonesia on May 19 to pave the way for the renewal of fishing cooperation between the two countries which was suspended two years ago due to disagreements on the details of the fishing scheme.

BRIEFS

CABINET AIRPORT DECISION--According to Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet, the cabinet on 2 May acknowledged a consultant engineer firm's survey that Nong Ngu Hao is the most suitable location for Thailand's new international airport. Planning and construction of new airport will take from 8 to 10 year. Since the survey, the cabinet has approved the sum of up to 4 billion baht for renovation of Don Muang Airport, which will include 1 billion baht for relocation of air force headquarters from the west side of the airport to the east side, and the construction of a new runway. The current runway will be used as taxiway. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 May 78 HK]

KOREAN TRADE MEETING--The Thai-Korean trade ministers yesterday ended their first 3-day meeting here in Bangkok at the Ministry of Commerce. Representing their respective countries were the commerce ministers of the two countries, Mr Nam Phunwatthu, and Mr Choe Kak-kyu. The communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting reasserted the aim of reviewing and expanding relations based on mutual interests between Thailand and Korea. Both delegations, the communique stated, were satisfied with increasing volume of trade during the past years. Both countries agreed to encourage the private sectors in their respective countries to play greater roles in the import-export business. They also considered utilizing the preferential tariff in expanding their trade relations. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 May 78 HK]

RICE EXPORT TARGET--The Foreign Trade Department has reported that it has targeted export of only 1.2 million tons of rice this year due to the uncertainty of the output of the second rice crop. Thailand has exported 670,000 tons of rice so far this year. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 May 78 HK]

ANTI-MONDALE DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND REPORTED

BK101512Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] According to UPI, a demonstration broke out in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, on 9 May in protest against U.S. Vice President Mondale upon his arrival in this city on the last leg of his trip to five countries--the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

The demonstrators shouted "Mondale go home!" and distributed leaflets protesting all forms of U.S. control over New Zealand. A number of Chilean refugees participating in the demonstration insulted the United States in connection with the overthrow of former President Salvador Allende in 1973 and asked Mondale "What about Allende?"

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON CARTER'S INABILITY TO COUNTER INFLATION

BK101517Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Excerpts of NHAN DAN 10 May article by (Duy Tinh): "The Inflation Ghost Can Not Yet Be Exorcised"]

[Text] The Carter administration recently had to admit that inflation has worsened in the United States, and at a press conference at the White House on 8 May, Press Secretary Powell said that people do not believe the President can carry out his anti-inflation program.

As the U.S. authorities admitted, the rate of inflation in the first quarter of this year was 7.5 percent, but other negative aspects of the economic situation have made business circles worry further about inflation. The continual decline of the dollar has strengthened inflationary pressure. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal asserted that the rate of inflation will increase by .5 percent by the end of this year, even if the dollar does not continue to drop in value; but he himself does not believe that the position of the dollar will improve.

The newspaper article says: President Carter has stressed many times that fighting inflation is a problem of first priority, but after a year and more he is still groping about, unable to find a suitable policy to simultaneously reduce inflation and head off a new economic recession. The economic situation is still stagnant, and efforts to expand investment in industry do not seem to lead anywhere.

The President has many times shown indecisiveness with regard to increasing the money supply as well as to the problems of wages and prices. Although Carter called for limiting expenditures in the federal budget, he proposed a huge budget of more than \$500 billion for fiscal year 1979, including as much as \$126 billion for military expenditures.

Commenting on the White House's anti-inflation program, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST said: The fact is that the President does not have a big weapon against inflation.

Carter is also severely criticized for not having an appropriate policy to cope with the complex relationship among the three problems of inflation, energy and the value of the dollar; and in the end, he seems to be trapped in a vicious circle formed by these three problems. Since the White House made public its anti-inflation program, many major economic indices have obviously worsened. This situation further indicates that the White House's anti-inflation policy is ineffective.

The article by (Duy Thinh) concludes: President Carter promised he would reduce the rate of inflation to 4 percent by the end of 1979, but now not many Americans believe his promise. Many economists observe that by the end of 1979 this rate will double, and by 1980 it may rise to 10 percent. Carter's prestige is seriously declining. The White House itself has had to admit that a major reason for this is that a large number of Americans doubt Carter's ability to deal with inflation.

OKINAWAN GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT AGAINST U.S. FORCES NOTED

BK110325Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] According to a Tokyo source, on 4 May, the governor of Okinawa Prefecture issued a statement strongly condemning the criminal act of the warlike U.S. imperialist clique in transforming Okinawa into their military base to invade Korea.

The statement pointed out that the transformation of Okinawa into a U.S. military base and the conduct of military exercises at this base threatens the Okinawan people's lives. The statement also demanded that the United States immediately end those criminal acts.

FOURTH NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES

9 May Session

BK110430Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Text] Today the Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Union continued to hold its plenary session. Amidst the enthusiasm of the delegates, the Vietnam People's Army delegation welcomed the congress. The congress presidium also introduced four newly arrived foreign delegations, namely those of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, the General Confederation of Algerian Workers, the General Confederation of Italian Workers and the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, bringing the total number of foreign delegations to 25.

Earlier, the heads of the following foreign delegations delivered speeches to welcome the congress: the French General Confederation of Labor, the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, the General Confederation of Cuban Labor, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Council of Romanian Trade Unions, the General Union of Korean Professional Unions, the Central Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the General Confederation of Angolan Workers, the General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions, the General Confederation of Algerian Workers, the Congress of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Central Indian Trade Unions, the Seamen's Union of Australia, the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union of Australia, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the National Council of Japanese Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Italian Workers.

All of the speeches made by the international delegations of fraternal and friendly countries all over the world praised our people's glorious revolutionary undertaking, the heroic Vietnamese working class, the glorious Vietnam Communist Party and great President Ho, and wished the socialist construction in our country fine success and that the militant solidarity and friendship and the cooperation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism between our working class and those of friendly countries will be increasingly developed.

Many of the speeches also voiced sympathy with our government's stand on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue.

From the congress rostrum, many speeches denounced the ruthless exploitation and wicked plots of world capitalism in each country and called on the proletariat and oppressed nations the world over to unite against imperialism in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

More Foreign Delegates Speak

OW100827 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)--Addressing the National Trade Union Congress in Hanoi yesterday, Bendrich Kacirek, secretary of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, said:

"The ties of friendship and co-operation have bound together the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese peoples since the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Czechoslovak labouring people have stood by your side in the difficult periods of fighting and rejoice over your victories. We may say that your struggle has become for our people a great practical school of socialist internationalism which has been translated into concrete acts of fraternal assistance to your country, and of efficacious application of our own goals of construction.

"Therefore, we share with you the joy over your fulfilment with the same firmness, of the objectives laid down by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which aim at carrying out the revolution of the relations of production, the scientific and technical development and the ideological and cultural revolution, for building a socialist society and strengthening the might of the socialist power throughout the country. We have followed with great interest the appraisal of the successes in the fulfilment of the task under the Second Five-Year Plan for developing national economy and in the social and cultural life. We sincerely rejoice over these results.

"We have noted once again at your congress the attachment between our two peoples in their common tasks and goals, that is, the building of a socialist society.... We wholeheartedly wish your Confederation of Trade Unions many successes. May it be one of the main pillars of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the implementation of the task of construction as it was during the struggle against U.S. aggression for national reunification."

Gezim Laska of the Albanian Professional Unions said: "The delegation of the Albanian Professional Unions is happy to participate in the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and, on behalf of the working class and Professional Unions of Albania, to extend to the Vietnamese working class and freedom-loving people of Vietnam their warm greetings and to your congress their wishes of success....

"The Albanian workers and people have followed from the outset and with the admiration the Vietnamese people's just war for liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and have fully and unreservedly supported them. Comrade Enver Hoxha declared at the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party that our people and party greeted the great victory recorded by the Vietnamese people in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the whole country into a Single State have consecrated the realization of the high national aspirations of the Vietnamese people who have made innumerable sacrifices.

"Since the 30 April 1975 victory, the Vietnamese people have obtained important successes. They have proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and are engaged in liquidating the consequences of the U.S. imperialist aggression and carrying out socialist construction in their free and reunified country....

"Allow me, dear comrades, to thank the Vietnamese working class and its trade union organization for their invitation and their fraternal welcome, and to wish the Vietnamese working people new successes in all fields."

Ali Ahmad of the General Union of Palestinian Workers said: "We see this invitation as an important consideration to the struggle of our working people, added to the support for our people's struggle given by you, your Communist Party, and your respected government.... In the name of the fighters and people of Palestine, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sends you and your meeting the revolutionary greetings and wishes for brilliant successes."

"We recognise that you have completed the liberation of the south and have defended socialism in the north, but still you have to carry out the missions of socialist transformation in the south and socialist development in the north, in order to build a strong, socialist, great Vietnam."

"The workers of Palestine, as well as the entire Palestinian people, know very well the difficulties and hardships of the new stage of Vietnam, but they are full of confidence that the Vietnamese working class, with a wise leadership, will overcome these difficulties. And we fully believe that your fourth congress will give good results in order to achieve the missions of this stage and to lead all working people here in building Vietnam ten times more beautiful and stronger, as President Ho Chi Minh wished."

"Your successes in the national liberation battle were ours and your success in the battle for socialist development will be ours."

Kallah Mohamed Larbi of the General Union of Algerian Workers said: "It is a great honour for me to address this congress and to bring to you, to all the workers of Vietnam and to all the delegates here the greetings of militant fraternity of working people on Algeria.... I am very happy and very proud to be with you here, on the land which has seen so many sacrifices...."

"We correctly value the sacred, valiant struggle waged by the entire Vietnamese people against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, for the liberation, independence and unity of your country.... Algerian working people correctly know that a nation is only worthy of this name when it can take in hand its economic and political destinies...."

"The Algerian people, since their liberation, have always acted along this line, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Liberation Front. The fraternal people of Vietnam who, following their glorious victory, have recovered independence both politically and economically and are winning the admiration and respect of the whole world, are also advancing along this line.... We believe that your congress will arrive at decisions concerning the orientation of transformations in the economic, social and cultural fields, to serve the interests of the working people of Vietnam."

Stephen Dlamini, president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, said: "As our struggle in South Africa is one and the same as that of the workers of Vietnam, because it is based on proletarian internationalism against the common enemy, the imperialists, we are very happy that our comrades in Vietnam, after applying in practice the theory of class struggle were able to win a war for peace and the happiness of the working class with the help and solidarity of the socialist countries, not only morally but also materially and we in South Africa shared the joy of our comrades in Vietnam who defeated the common enemy of mankind. Our task in South Africa is the same as that of the workers of Vietnam...."

"The road towards peace and socialism is assured. However, we should not drop our guard against our enemy, the imperialists. We should work harder than ever before to bring victory to all workers of the world against our common enemy in order to obtain victory towards socialism.

"We, the workers and oppressed people of South Africa, convey our unqualified support for solidarity with the workers and peasants of Vietnam. The experiences gained by the workers and peasants of Vietnam in their struggle for freedom shall also be used by us in our struggle for the liberation of South Africa."

P. Ramamurti, general secretary of the Central Indian Trade Unions, said: "The saga of the struggle for freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people is unparalleled and is written in letters of gold in world history....

"The material support that you received from the USSR and the People's Republic of China and all other socialist countries, and the moral support and solidarity actions of the broad masses of the peoples of every country, including the USA, certainly were of importance to the success of your struggle..., but ultimately it was the unity of your people, their indomitable will and resolute and death-defying courage which covered the struggle with glorious victories....

"We also know that the decisive factor which contributed to the success of the struggle against imperialism was the leadership of struggle by the working class guided by that wise and sagacious leader, Dr Ho Chi Minh....

"The Vietnamese working class and people have had the great fortune to have had such a leader... and it is because of that leadership your country has, within four years of reunification, embarked upon the path of directly building a socialist society where exploitation of man by man can never rear its head.

"The difficulties are formidable. A country which was already backward, has had to continuously fight with arms for nearly 40 years.... However, the continuity of the leadership of the working class and the guidance of the comrades in arms of Uncle Ho are reliable guarantees for overcoming all obstacles....

"In this connection, we deplore border conflicts between Vietnam and Cambodia. We have fully supported the eminently reasonable and just proposals put forward by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and ardently hope that the Cambodian Government soon sees reason and accepts these proposals."

Valens Elliott, federal secretary of the Seamen's Union of Australia, said: "Seamen have great opportunities and great responsibilities--the opportunity to visit other countries of other peoples--the responsibility to build friendship and peace for the people of all lands. Our fraternal relations with the Vietnamese people go back many years....

"Seamen in Australia took strike and boycott actions against ships of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam. Seamen organised public protest marches and public demonstrations in support of the Vietnamese people. Seamen in Australia have protested to the Carter administration in Washington on its failure to pay reparations to Vietnam, and we have demanded the United States honor the agreement.

"Australian seamen offer their salutations to the heroic Vietnamese people represented here by their trade union leaders."

Ron Arnold of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union of Australia said: "Your congress is taking place on the third anniversary of the great victory of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence. We rejoice with you now in its anniversary celebration.

"Despite the enormous problems you face in rebuilding your country and creating a modern industry to lift the social standard of the Vietnamese people, we are certain that the industry and agricultural workers of Vietnam will display the same creativity and devotion in meeting these problems as you did in winning freedom and independence for your country. Because of the socialist course the Vietnamese people have set, we believe they will become a major influence in many fields in the Asian-Pacific area, an area where many peoples are still struggling for their freedom and independence....

"On behalf of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union of Australia, I wish you well in your deliberation and for the success of fulfilling the task put in the general resolution of the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

Ratan Roy of the All-India Trade Union Congress said: "I feel it an honour to greet your fourth congress on behalf of my organization, the AITUC. I feel honoured because I am addressing the delegates of a working people who have produced such a great leader of our period as the late Comrade Ho Chi Minh, and also because after a valiant battle spread over more than three decades they defeated the strongest imperialist power of the present age, American imperialism. In fact, your bravery and valour aroused great appreciation among the general people in our country, and at one time the popular slogan was "Tomar nam amar nam Vietnam Vietnam", meaning that your name and my name is Vietnam and Vietnam....

"We wish and hope that you will achieve greater successes in the coming days in the reconstruction of your country, in building a strong socialist economy in an atmosphere of peace. We are sorry for the unfortunate border dispute that cropped up in the Cambodian sector. But we want to make it very clear that we consider it quite correct and justified the stand taken by the Vietnamese Government of this question, and we fully support the proposal made by it."

The delegation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) conveyed to the congress a letter from Sohyo Chairman Motofumi Makieda, who said: "On behalf of the 4.6 million workers united in Sohyo, I would like to thank you for the friendly invitation to the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, and I send my warm greetings of solidarity and friendship to the presidium, the delegates and, through you, to all the workers of Vietnam.

"In 1975, the workers and people of Vietnam won a great victory for their long, difficult war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, liberating the whole of Vietnam. Please accept my sincere congratulation and profound admiration for this great victory....

"The Japanese working class know that the struggle of the workers and people of Vietnam is not a private matter of Vietnam, but is an important struggle in defence of peace in Asia and the world as a whole. Three years have gone since the complete liberation of Vietnam. For the first time Vietnamese workers have achieved complete reunification of the north and the south and are holding the Fourth National Trade Union Congress. In our joy to greet the congress, the cause of socialist construction in Vietnam will record still greater successes."

Sergio Garavini of the General Confederation of Italian Workers said: "The working people of Italy, who have supported your struggle for the liberation and independence of Vietnam, sincerely wish you success in rebuilding your war-devastated country....

"And we continue to attach a practical meaning to the solidarity between the working people of Italy and the Vietnamese people, and to the friendly relations between the General Confederation of Italian Workers and your trade union organization. In this spirit we believe that the difficulties existing on your borders can be overcome in peace, through peaceful negotiations, and on the principle of the defence of the independence and freedom of nations....

"We hope that our active solidarity, which strongly developed during the war of liberation, will continue to be consolidated in this period of rebuilding your country and in the framework of the great needs for cooperation among all countries in the world, and that this solidarity will become richer with the new content of cooperation and exchange of experience.

"We convey to you the best wishes of the five million working people of Italy united in the General Confederation of Italian Workers, and of the entire Italian working class."

Iraqi Delegate's Address

OW110757Y Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--"The determination of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight for their independence, freedom and bright future has encouraged other peoples," said Muhammad Jassim of the Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions, in Hanoi yesterday.

Addressing the Vietnamese Trade Union Congress the Iraqi head delegate said that this determination had inspired the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and other reactionary forces which are trying to rob nations of their territories and resources.

Muhammad Jassim continued: "In our difficult struggle against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces the Arab people have found in the heroic Vietnamese people a solid bulwark.

"We have received from you valuable experiences to help us in our courageous fight to liberate the territories occupied by the Zionists who are backed by the U.S. imperialists, to thwart their schemes in our region, restore to the Palestinian people their national rights on their homeland, and begin building a unified Arab socialist society.

"As we highly value the great achievements of the Vietnamese people and other historic victories over imperialism, we also highly appreciate the role of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions in serving the interests of the working class in its country.

"We warmly hail the Vietnamese working class and your congress. We now reaffirm our consistent stand regarding the struggle of the Indochinese peoples in the interests of militant solidarity against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces, and all their schemes. We reiterate our support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin American in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces, and their racist policy."

Delegations Visit Ho Chi Minh City

OW100733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)--The delegations of the World Federation of Trade Unions led by Deputy Secretary General Zakaria and of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union led by K.Y. Matskyavichyus, secretary, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday for a visit.

Present at Ton Son Nhat Airport to greet the delegations were Le Phiem, executive member of the local of the Confederation of Trade Unions, and many other representatives.

[Hanoi VNA in English 0658 at GMT 11 May reported that seven more foreign trade union delegations now in Vietnam for the Fourth National Trade Union Congress arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a visit on 10 May. They are from Laos, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, Yugoslavia, and South Africa. These visitors were also met by Le Phiem, according to VNA.]

Report on Organizational Work

OW101559Y Hanoi VNA in English 1411 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)--The Vietnamese trade unions have constantly developed and strengthened their organization, says the report of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions on the organizational work of the confederation and on a proposed amendment to its constitution.

The report, presented today at the Fourth National Trade Unions Congress by Nguyen Van Diem, member of the Secretariat of the VGFTU, reviews the organizational work in the past years and lays down the tasks and guidelines for the building of the trade union organization in the coming years. It also proposes amendments to the content of the trade union's constitution in the light of the new situation.

The report says: The trade unions have so far always based their work on the function of their organisation and on the line and policies of the party in each stage of the revolution to define their political tasks; and have always striven to build, organize, unite and educate the working class so that it can play its role of the key and vanguard force in the successful realization of all tasks of the party.

During the resistance war, the trade unions actively worked for the fulfilment of the plans for economic building and development and socialist construction in the north, while taking part in the fight against U.S. aggression to save the country, liberate the south and reunify the country.

During the first five-year plan, as well as in the yearly plans of the war period, the trade unions mobilized the workers and public employees to carry out the slogans "All for production and for the kindred south", and "All for the victory over the U.S. aggressors."

When the U.S. imperialists waged their air war of destruction against North Vietnam, the trade unions encouraged the workers and public employees to carry out the double task of production and fighting under the slogans "The hammer in one hand and the gun in the other" and "Each worker is a soldier, and each factory a bastion against U.S. aggression."

In the south, the Liberation Federation of Trade Unions rallied and united the workers and other labouring people to build the liberated areas, serve the battlefield and struggle for economic interests and democratic rights in the urban areas.

After the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country, the trade unions unified in time their organization and their guidance throughout the country. Implementing the party's revolutionary line in the new stage, the trade unions have mobilized and educated the workers and other labouring people throughout the country to translate their revolutionary heroism in combat into ardent enthusiasm in productive labour and bring into play the leading role of the working class in socialist transformation and socialist construction.

To fulfill their political tasks, the trade unions have constantly developed and strengthened their organization. Trade union membership has grown constantly along with the increase of the contingent of workers. In the newly liberated areas the core force of the trade union organization has been built to guarantee its steady development. By the end of 1977, trade union membership throughout the country rose to 2,106,257 among a total of 2,679,866 workers and public employees, of which more than 41 percent are women.

Also by the end of 1977, there were already 11,167 grassroots trade unions, 350 departmental unions at basic units districts and provincial capitals, 143 trade unions of departments and companies, 39 federations of provincial and city trade unions, and 18 departmental trade unions at the central level. The establishment of more and more branch trade unions and their increased activities have enabled the trade unions to go ever deeper into economic and technical matters.

The number of trade union cadres has grown in proportion to the development of the trade union organization and the maturity of the workers and employees movement. More and more cadres with high scientific and technical standards, skilled technical workers, young workers and employees, including those of minority nationalities, have joined the trade unions.

Thanks to its correct application of the party's line and policy, the Vietnamese trade unions have always been united ideologically and organizationally and have succeeded in uniting and mobilizing workers and other laboring people to go in the van in carrying out the party's revolutionary line in each stage, thus actively contributing to the entire people's victory over the U.S. aggressors, the liberation of the south and the reunification of the country.

While building themselves and operating, trade unions have always upheld their responsibility to take part in the building and defence of the people's administration and, together with the other mass organizations, actively helped materialize the duty and right of the workers and employees to socialist collective mastery, thus successfully achieving unity of mind between the broad masses of workers and other labouring people and the state.

The trade unions have coordinated with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Women's Union in the regular activities of the mass organizations at the grassroots. Through the above-mentioned activities, the trade unions have brought into play their role of the link between the party and the masses of workers and labouring people and served as a firm mainstay of the state of proletarian dictatorship.

The report summed up the following experiences in the building of trade union organizations:

1. To bring into full play the collective socialist mastery of workers and public employees through the revolutionary mass movements in order to consolidate organization and raise the working capacity of the trade unions.
2. To build grassroots trade unions is the key step in the building of the trade union organization.
3. To strengthen the local federation of trade unions and the trade unions of central branches is an important condition for raising the working capacity of the whole system of trade union organizations.
4. To build the contingent of trade union cadres is a decisive step in the building of trade union organizations.

The draft constitution of the Vietnamese trade unions lays special stress on the character of the trade unions in the revolutionary stage. The draft constitution stipulates that the Vietnamese trade union is the broadest mass organization of the working class built on the basis of voluntariness of workers throughout the country to carry out the revolutionary struggle aimed at building socialism and communism in Vietnam. The Vietnamese trade union has the mass and class character of the working class.

It goes on: The Vietnamese trade union is a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions. To implement the external policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese trade union has constantly educated workers and public employees to heighten their proletarian internationalism combined with genuine patriotism. The Vietnamese trade union works for the strengthening of the solidarity of the working people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the building of a new society, for preserving and consolidating the independence of each country, strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the working people and trade union organizations of the fraternal socialist countries.

It actively supports the struggle of the working people of Asian, African and Latin American countries for national independence; firmly supports the struggle for the working people in the capitalist countries for a better life, democracy and social progress; does its utmost for the solidarity and unity of the working class and the world trade union movement in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and capitalism headed by the U.S. imperialists, in the interest of the working people, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese trade union strives to build its organization strong in all fields in order to be the worthy representative of the spirit of revolutionary offensive, the right to mastery and the abilities of the working class who are building a new society and managing the national economy, worthy representative of the unity of mind of the working people, and unity between the working people and the state, in order to successfully implement the revolutionary line of the party in the new stage.

Pham Van Dong Speaks

OW110829Y Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--The Fourth National Trade Union Congress is particularly important in that it will give rise to a revolutionary movement to draw the enthusiastic participation of everyone in socialist construction, said Premier Pham Van Dong here this morning.

In his address to the Fourth National Trade Union Congress, the premier said in part:

"More than 4 years have elapsed since the Third Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions. In this short period our country has witnessed events of prime importance. After 30 years of extremely hard and glorious struggle, our people have achieved their historic mission of liberating the south and reunifying the country and our new Vietnam, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has enjoyed great esteem and affection from the world peoples.

"The fourth congress of our party was convened. It charted the general line for socialist revolution in the whole country in the new stage, and defined the essential content of the Second 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) with a view to building socialism on a nationwide scale. Also during this period, we have joyfully and enthusiastically acclaimed the national unification of the workers and trade union movement. And today we are greeting the Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions, which marks a new and promising development of the heroic Vietnamese working class and of its large mass organizations, the trade unions.

"You have heard the address by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party. That is the voice of our party; the party of the working class fathered by President Ho Chi Minh, the leader and organizer of all victories of our people, which continues to resolutely lead and organize the Vietnamese people to win new, tremendous successes in their great cause of building socialism in the interests of our own people and of the world peoples' revolutionary cause.

"Imbued with the party's viewpoint on the position, role and historical mission of the Vietnamese working class and on the role of trade unions, workers of both sexes, manual and brain workers, will, together with union organizations at all levels and branches, arm themselves with ideas and sentiments that produce a stimulus for the strong development of the workers' movement and the rapid growth of union organizations everywhere.

"As the red cord linking the leading party to the working class and labouring people, the trade unions from their foundation have worked according to the party's revolutionary line. They have rallied, organized and educated large numbers of workers and other labourers in their organizations, and because of this have achieved signal feats on both the combat and production fronts in every stage of the stormy but victorious Vietnamese revolution.

"We are pleased to highlight the working class and other labouring people's revolutionary ardour and great exploits. These are best shown in such emulation movements as the movement of anti-U.S. patriotic struggle and socialist building, the "Let everybody do the work of two persons for the south" movement, the "High productivity, good quality, rewarding thrift" movement in factories, the "Improve professional work and working methods" movement in administrative and managerial offices, the "Teach well, study well" movement in schools, the "Develop innovations and inventions" movement, and the movement to win the title of socialist labour team or brigade.

"Since the reunification of the country, in order to successfully implement the resolution of the fourth party congress and fulfill the Second 5-Year Plan (1976-1989), the nationwide "simultaneous uprising for socialist emulation" movement has been stirring the revolutionary ardour and sense of socialist collective mastery of the working class and other labouring people, making a considerable contribution to the fulfillment of the 1976 and 1977 state plans.

"At present the emulation movement to serve agriculture launched by the federation of trade unions among workers and civil servants shows promising signs. Under the slogan 'Concentrate the forces of the whole country to create a leap forward in agriculture,' different branches from the center to the grassroots are exerting great efforts to serve agriculture promptly and effectively.

"As ever before, the line laid down by the fourth party congress is that of the working class, the most thoroughly revolutionary class which has enough ardor, will and capacity to lead the laboring people and the whole Vietnamese nation to carry out the socialist revolution and build ours into a powerful socialist country with a civilized and happy life, thus making a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world peoples.

"I am going to stress some points closely connected with the historical mission of the Vietnamese working class in the new stage. What is of prime importance is that the party's revolutionary line clearly shows the path from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, to socialist industrialization--the central task of the whole period of transition to socialism. This consists of combining--from the very beginning and in the situation of economic backwardness in which small production is most widespread--industry with agriculture or agriculture with industry; of striving to merge industry and agriculture into an industrial-agricultural structure, [and] of combining the central economy with the local economy within a structure of a unified national economy.

"This is the most appropriate way to gradually turn ours into a socialist country with an advanced agro-industrial economy. This is a great revolutionary cause which necessitates an exhaustive use of all capacities of the country and the people, capacities in labor force, in available equipment and materials, in natural resources. This also requires us to exploit all possibilities in the relations of cooperation with the rest of the world, first and foremost with the fraternal socialist countries and other countries. This line constitutes a process of revolutionary struggle, a deep and far-reaching process of revolutionary evolution, in which the impact of the three revolutions, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin, will be decisive for the victory of the building of our beloved socialist motherland--Vietnam.

"Another very important point that should be emphasized is that the revolutionary line of the party highlights the right to collective mastery of the working class and other laboring people. A major concern of the socialist jurisdiction and legislation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to gradually elaborate and systematize this right to socialist collective mastery. This is a very novel policy of great and profound theoretical and practical value. We are not yet in a position to fully appraise its significance to our cause of socialism.

"We often say that revolution is the cause of the masses. This is true of every revolution. The socialist revolution is all the more so because it represents the ideals, the dreams, the will of millions of laborers who willingly devote body and soul, zeal and talent to the building of their socialist homeland. Every one of us must fully realize that in order to achieve this great cause, we must inevitably materialize the right to collective mastery of the working class and other laboring people. Through socialist legislation and responsible state bodies we must systematize it in the management of the state, of the economy and of social life. The materialization of the right to socialist collective mastery of the laboring people under the leadership of the working class, mainly through the socialist state, is the substance of proletarian dictatorship in our country in the present state.

"In a nutshell, the revolutionary line of the party, the cause of building prosperous and beautiful, civilized and happy Socialist Vietnam is closely associated with the position, role and historical mission of the Vietnamese working class.

"The implementation of the general line for socialist revolution as well as of the line for building the socialist economy in the new stage in our country, requires a constant and rapid growth of the working class in various ways: professional know-how, talent, political consciousness and managerial capability.

"Along with discharging its obligation to the cause of building socialism, the working class should always march in the van in the defence of the homeland, most positively contributing to the consolidation of national defence and the maintaining of political security and social order."

The premier called for greater efforts to fulfil state plans and laid special emphasis on the necessity to achieve higher and higher efficiency. He said: Let us remember Lenin's famous remark: 'Socialism will prevail over capitalism because socialism can ensure higher labour productivity than capitalism'. Let us carry out this teaching by Lenin and then socialism will triumph.

"To unceasingly increase labour productivity along with lowering production costs and taking into consideration the quality of products, it is necessary to exercise the right to socialist collective mastery of the working class and labouring people, to create all favourable conditions for the trade union's participation in the management of the economy, state affairs and social life, most importantly its participation in working out state plans from the central to grassroots levels.

"On behalf of the government council, I assure you that we will devote all our revolutionary ardour and sense of responsibility to proceed, together with competent party and state bodies to assert, by socialist legislation, the right to collective mastery of the working class and labouring people and--to join in managing the state, economy and social life.

"The Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions is a very important for its content and for the results it has obtained and because it takes place at a time when the labouring people throughout the country are calling for a broad and far-reaching revolutionary movement, a revolutionary movement appealing to the masses all over our country, in the towns as well as in the country, in enterprises, in cooperatives, construction sites, shops, public offices, schools and hospitals: in every link of the production network, in circulation and distribution services, in branches as well as in localities. This is a revolutionary movement that encourages everybody to eagerly engage in productive labour and in building socialism with industry and thrift, devoting body and soul to the common cause of building socialism step by step, and improving the people's living conditions.

"Of course, we must clearly realize all the multifarious achievements we have recorded over the past 3 years in economic rehabilitation and development, in socialist transformation in the south, in the safeguarding of the fruits of the revolution, in the maintenance and consolidation of independence and freedom wrested back with the spring 1975 victory. We must also fully realize the great and repeated difficulties stemming from our very backward economy, from the grave consequences of war, from the successive crop failures over the past 2 years. To follow up the achievements obtained and surmount the difficulties I have just mentioned, we need a revolutionary movement as I have just roughly featured."

Premier Pham Van Dong said in conclusion: "Our Fourth Congress of Trade Unions has the great honour and joy to welcome comrades and friends from the five continents who come here to voice the kind and warm sentiments of the working class and other labouring people of many countries for our recent fight and victory and our present peaceful construction. This is an inestimable encouragement for which words fail us to express all our feelings and immense gratitude."

ARTICLE ON BORDER DISPUTE BROADCAST FOR CAMBODIAN LISTENERS

BK091555Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9, 10 May 78 BK

[Article in TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No 4: "Facts About the Dispute Along the Vietnam-Kampuchea Border"]

[Text] In the past few years, and particularly in the past few months, despite the fact that the Vietnamese side has shown utter patience, restraint and persistence in the ultimate triumph of its just cause, and has made every effort to settle the question of the relationship between Vietnam and Kampuchea in the most reasonable manner, the Kampuchean side has relentlessly continued to provoke Vietnam through the use of armed forces, incessantly encroaching upon Vietnam's territory and perpetrating most heinous crimes upon the Vietnamese people.

Along with launching military attacks, the Kampuchean rulers have slandered Vietnam, distorting the truth about the hostilities which have provoked along the border and constantly fanning the flames of national hatred against the Vietnamese nation.

By repeatedly reciting on a daily basis the obsolete tune about so-called "Vietnamese expansion, aggression and annexation", about Vietnam's forcing Kampuchea to join a Vietnam-dominated "Indochina federation", about Vietnamese subversion, Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and so on, the Kampuchean authorities think that their turning black into white can conceal the truth about their problem and can hoodwink both the people at home and world public opinion. However, their abominable strategem has been increasingly exposed. The people at home are stepping up opposition to their military adventures against the Vietnamese people and to their stand of stubbornly rejecting Vietnam's reasonable proposal for negotiations. World public opinion has been deeply perplexed and has questioned their extremely dangerous domestic and foreign policy.

As for the imperialists and international reactionaries, they dare not step forward to lend them full support.

Why have the Kampuchean authorities been so foolish as to arouse enmity against Vietnam and push Kampuchean soldiers to kill Vietnamese people and commit hostile acts against the Vietnamese nation, with had closely united with the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the common enemy for independence and freedom? This is not easy to understand without closely examining the extremely execrable [words indistinct] without witnessing the Kampuchean authorities' anti-Vietnam policy.

Their anti-Vietnam policy is not an isolated unrelated policy. It is closely linked with their overall political line. The Kampuchean authorities' instigation of hostilities along the border and their resorting to relentless slanders against Vietnam is evidently aimed at serving the political maneuvers in a special situation inside Kampuchea.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, sharing common mountain ranges, rivers and streams. The three brotherly nations have fought against the common enemy--namely colonialism and imperialism--and are linked by the same fate of struggle for the common cause of liberating the nation and people.

The geographical and historical situation has enabled the people of the three countries to rely on each other and help each other. For centuries, the people of the three countries have united and waged revolutionary struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective nations. The militant solidarity based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the determining factor for the victory of each country's revolution. This is an irrefutable fact.

This fact completely negates the slanderous allegation that the SRV has the strategic intention of turning Democratic Kampuchea into a member of an "Indochina federation" and of creating within this "Indochina federation" only one party, one state and one people.

The "Indochina federation" is a concept which has passed forever into history. By the end of the 19th century, the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula were successively occupied by the French colonialists who crushed them as states and merged them into what was called French Indochina under the centralized direction of a "French governor general. Carrying out their "divide-and-rule" policy, the French colonialists cut Vietnam into three zones with three different forms of government, sowed division among the three nations, used one people to fight another and undermined the solidarity among the people of the three Indochinese countries.

In these circumstances, the Indochinese Communist Party came into being in 1930 with the mission of leading all of the Indochinese nations in the revolution. The party thus led the way in overthrowing the imperialists and feudalists, making Indochina completely independent and advancing toward founding an "Indochina federation" on the principle of free choice, equality and self-determination.

The principle which constituted the basis for the founding of the "Indochina federation", expounded in the party resolution, clearly stipulated: Each nation in the Indochina federation is completely free; it is free to join or leave the federation; it enjoys the same benefits and is bound by the same obligations. After driving the French imperialists out of Indochina, each nation has the right to self-determination; it may join the Indochina federation or set up a separate state; it may follow whichever system it likes.

With the slogan of "Making Indochina completely, independent and advancing toward an Indochina federation" in mind, the three Indochinese peoples, closely united, rose up as one to seize power in the autumn of 1945 and overthrew the Japanese fascists. Thereafter, they fought a long war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors.

In February 1951, the Indochinese Communist Party held its second congress. With the development of the revolutionary movements in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the three nations had grown into three separate states. It was still the three nations' revolutionary task to fight imperialism, although there existed some differences. In these circumstances, a single party to lead the three nations was deemed unsuitable. Therefore, the congress adopted the following resolution:

Because of the new conditions in Indochina and in the world, Vietnam will establish a Vietnam Workers Party with a political program and constitution suited to Vietnam's conditions; Kampuchea and Laos will also found their respective revolutionary organizations suited to the conditions of their respective countries.

Therefore, the "Indochina federation" question passed into history at the same time as the collapse of French Indochina under French domination.

The Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party also placed emphasis on solidarity and coordination by the peoples of the three countries within the front of the Vietnamese-Khmer-Lao people's alliance against the common enemy--namely, the French colonialists and U.S. aggressors.

Ever since each country on the Indochinese Peninsula set up its own progressive party, the unswerving policy of the Vietnamese party and government has been to foster militant solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against the common enemy on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of each country and to make Indochina a peninsula of peace with each state being independent and enjoying genuine sovereignty and freedom.

This policy is consistent and unchanging and is clearly expounded in all fundamental documents. It determines all foreign relations and guides all concrete activities of the Vietnamese party and government with regard to Laos and Kampuchea.

The resolution issued 9 years later by the Third Congress of the Vietnam Workers Party held in September 1960 said: We greet and support Kampuchea's neutrality and the strengthening of friendly relations with the Kingdom of Kampuchea, support the Lao people's struggle for implementing the genuine line of peace and neutrality and for national reunification, and work toward bringing about friendly relations with the Kingdom of Laos.

The Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party in December 1976 reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government's policy toward Laos and Kampuchea--namely, to endeavor to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and to strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields between Vietnam and the two fraternal countries on the basis of the principles of complete equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, so that the three countries, which had been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, would forever be associated with one another in the building and defense of their respective countries, in the interests of each country's independence and prosperity.

Now as in the past, the line of the Vietnamese Communists is to maintain solidarity with the people of Laos and Kampuchea on the basis of the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This is a concrete fact that no reactionary power can destroy.

The present Kampuchean authorities' allegation about the so-called "Vietnam-dominated Indochina federation with only one party, one state and one people" is completely groundless and grossly distorts history.

With such an allegation, the Kampuchean authorities hope to undermine the tradition of solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. It runs counter to the immediate and long-term interests of the peoples of the two countries. It is also aimed at serving their dark design of consolidating their power, intensifying their repression of the people at home and purging all revolutionaries and patriots opposed to their erroneous line, and at misleading public opinion which is indignant at their crimes against the Vietnamese people and the people of their own country.

Along with provoking hostilities against Vietnam and wrongly accusing Vietnam of trying to force Kampuchea into an "Indochina federation", the Kampuchean authorities have also made the slanderous allegation that Vietnam entertains territorial ambitions and that Vietnam aggresses against Kampuchea.

The common demarcation line between Vietnam and Kampuchea is confused in places. This is a legacy of history. With the revolutionary interests of the two countries at heart, the SRV Government has repeatedly proposed that the two sides meet to solve the border issue on the principle of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and in a spirit of fraternal friendship.

Faced with the extremely grave situation stemming from the frequent attacks launched by the Kampuchean side on virgually all Vietnamese areas along the border from Ha Tien to [place name indistinct], which have resulted in considerable Vietnamese losses both in terms of life and property, on 7 June 1977 the Vietnamese Government sent a message to the Kampuchean Government expressing its desire to see a speedy settlement of the border issue and an end to the bloody clashes which harmed the bond of soliarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Moreover, the Vietnamese side proposed that high-level negotiations be held between leaders of the two parties and governments either in Phnom Penh or Hanoi. However, the Kampuchean side has rejected Vietnam's proposal for negotiations, increased its armed forces for intensified attacks along the borderline and perpetrated an untold number of crimes against the Vietnamese people and, in addition, distorted the truth by slanderously accusing Vietnam of committing aggression against Kampuchea.

In its 31 December 1977 statement, the Vietnamese Government affirmed: Vietnam is resolved to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, it always respects Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and does all it can to preserve the militant solidarity and great friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The SRV Government proposed that the two sides meet as early as possible at whatever level, so as to together solve the border issue between the two countries in a spirit of fraternal friendship.

On 5 February 1978 the SRV Government issued another statement expressing its good will to solve all problems concerning the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea through negotiations, including the proposal that the two sides sign a treaty on the border issue. Vietnam's attitude and stance on the border issue are clear. No one can ignore Vietnam's good will and correct and reasonable position.

By sending their armed forces to successively encroach upon Vietnamese territory and commit crimes against Vietnamese people while slanderously accusing Vietnam of aggression and rejecting Vietnam's proposal for negotiations, the Kampuchean authorities are doomed to defeat. They have become more isolated both at home and abroad.

The Kampuchean authorities' anti-Vietnam policy can be seen in the fact that they have repeatedly put forward the allegation that Vietnam has conducted subversive activities to take over Kampuchea. This is another gross slander aimed at turning the Kampuchean people against Vietnam. Why have the Kampuchean authorities invented the story about Vietnam's wanting to take over or aggress against Kampuchea? Why have they conjured up such a sham danger and an imaginary enemy out of Vietnam?

In the 17 February 1978 issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, journalist Mark W. Mullbock wrote: It was the Khmer Rouge's attempt to regain control over the thousands of Khmer who fled the horrors of Democratic Kampuchea that provoked its raids against Vietnam, and not the presence of Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea.

Therefore, what is the truth about the internal problems of Kampuchea? No matter how they try to hide it, the Kampuchean authorities cannot conceal this truth from the world. It is becoming more and more apparent. People are learning more about what has been happening inside Kampuchea since this land was liberated. The internal strife and the daily purges and cases of savage bloodshed in Kampuchea are being exposed one after another.

Public opinion and the international press have constantly reported on Kampuchea's domestic policy of regular and arbitrary massacres. Many Kampuchean people have died because of the utterly savage barbarism of those executing the orders of the present powerholders in Phnom Penh. The masses have suffered badly because of the hard work, lack of food, shortage of medicine and summary executions. All of this has been exposed daily in the international press.

World public opinion has been shocked and horrified by the policy, measures and degree of change ordered by the Kampuchean authorities. For instance, the inhabitants of Phnom Penh and other cities were driven out into the countryside; personal property was abolished; currency and trade are nonexistent as everyone has been organized into production groups; the society has been deprived of its familial foundation; personal sentiments are harshly suppressed; monasteries and churches have been either destroyed or transformed into warehouses and stables; the school network has been dismantled; intellectuals are held in contempt; the people enjoy no democratic rights or freedoms; foreign nationals, and especially Vietnamese nationals, are despised, mistreated, robbed or forcefully repatriated; members of minority nationalities must [words indistinct].

In foreign affairs, the Kampuchean authorities have been practicing a closed-door policy. They have ordered the border closed, moved the people away from the border and made it impossible for the people in the border areas to have normal relations with the people of neighboring countries. They have allowed only the fewest possible number of embassies in Phnom Penh and prohibited all movement. In fact, they virtually imprison the diplomatic corps.

Under the label of self-reliance, the Kampuchean authorities have rejected all aid proposals, including the most sincere aid, from various countries. In reality, this is a policy of insulation from the outside world, a policy which completely cuts off the Kampuchean people from the people of all countries and is aimed at locking Kampuchean citizens away from the realities of the outside world--which the authorities deem of no value--so as to facilitate their domination and preserve their right to repress all the people and their lifestyle throughout Kampuchea.

This shows that the Kampuchean authorities have become isolated. Not only are they mistrustful of their own people but they are extremely afraid of them. However, in order to strengthen their control, the Kampuchean authorities have delegated power to the party, military, government and front organizations, allowing them to unhesitatingly suppress and purge all Kampuchean people who do not agree with their erroneous line.

Those who suffer the worst repression include the cadres and party members who made considerable sacrifices during Kampuchea's long years of revolution, those loyal to Marxism-Leninism who once even led the Kampuchean people in the fight against imperialism and feudalism, those loyal army cadres from central to regional levels, and those belonging to the basic class. All of these people are patriotic and freedom-loving Kampuchean Communist Party members, cadres and combatants who, shoulder to shoulder joined with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

It is the people who achieved Kampuchea's historic 17 April 1975 victory, the true guarantors for the immediate and long-term interests of the Kampuchean people and nation. They are the ones who have resolved to preserve the tradition of solidarity between the people of neighboring and fraternal Kampuchea and Vietnam.

In order to have an excuse for cracking down on these people, the Kampuchean authorities fabricated the story about Vietnam's conducting subversive activities to topple them, digging up age-old, obsolete quarrels back dating hundreds of years from the feudal period and charging that some persons were friendly to Vietnam, so as to murder them in cold blood.

Maintaining solidarity with Vietnam and respecting this bond of solidarity have always been the innate sentiments of the Kampuchean patriots, of all people, cadres and party members of Kampuchea, including the Kampuchean authorities themselves who could not but recognize that the close relations, the bond of militant solidarity and the mutual assistance between Vietnam and Kampuchea constitute an important, determining factor in the success of the revolution in each country.

This bond of militant solidarity is necessary for the revolution. It determines the development of the revolution and makes its success possible. By undermining the bond of solidarity with Vietnam, the Kampuchean authorities are not only betraying their people's close comrades-in-arms but are also cutting across their people's sacred feelings and national interests. By undermining the bond of solidarity with Vietnam, they are perpetrating a crime which is encouraged by the imperialists and international reactionaries who are casting a most covetous eye on Southeast Asia.

In pursuing the policy of fanning national hatred and enmity against Vietnam, it is clear as daylight that the Kampuchean authorities are attempting to divert the attention of the Kampuchean people from the actual problems that have to be solved at home and to confuse world opinion with regard to the utterly ferocious regime in Kampuchea.

Vietnam has a long history of many thousands of years of fighting against the domination, exploitation and oppression of big countries and, particularly in the recent past, of U.S. imperialism, for achieving independence and freedom for its own people and peace and security for Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. The more they respect and love their country's independence and freedom, earned at the cost of much blood and sweat, the more the Vietnamese people respect and love the independence and freedom of other countries; the more they despise all powers of domination, exploitation and oppression imposed on them, the more the Vietnamese people respect the relations based on equality, friendship and cooperation with all fraternal countries.

[Words indistinct] the policy of making oneself a regional overlord is totally alien to Vietnam, for the Vietnamese people are well aware that a nation cannot conquer another nation by force and still enjoy freedom at the same time. Throughout the arduous, long struggle in the past year, the Vietnamese people had only one intention in mind, namely, to make their own land more beautiful than ever before through the use of the abundant sources of labor and wealth in their country.

The so-called allegation about Vietnam's aggression and annexation is sheer fabrication. Vietnam's enlightened and just diplomatic policy shines like a diamond. The concrete implementation of Vietnam's relations, cooperation, friendship and mutual respect with other countries, the fraternal solidarity between the Vietnamese people and people of various countries in the world, maintained completely on the basis of free choice and equality, have won Vietnam the friendship of peace-loving countries and people throughout the world.

Therefore, what can the true facts behind Kampuchea's hostile policy be, other than mounting opposition at home? Fearing that Socialist Vietnam would become richer and more powerful and spread its influence over the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean authorities have mobilized their forces and sent them to wantonly encroach upon Vietnamese territory in an attempt to turn the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam. By smashing the tranquility of Vietnam's peaceful labor in the border areas, defaming Vietnam's international prestige, distorting the "Indochina federation" concept, inventing the devilish tale about Vietnam's subversive attempts and enhancing narrow nationalism, the Kampuchean authorities are heading toward complete failure in arousing the national hatred of the Kampuchean people. They will certainly not escape the condemnation of world opinion.

Managing and administering Kampuchean society is an internal affair of Kampuchea. The unswerving policy of the SRV is never to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. However, Vietnam is compelled to clearly state its position on this question before the world by exposing the dark, ferocious design of the Kampuchean authorities who are hiding behind the label of "independence, mastery and self-reliance" and slandering Vietnam with the purpose of serving their most dangerous domestic and foreign policies.

In 1916, Lenin had already foreseen the complication arising from the rapid growth of the socialist community and thereby made preparations to cope with it and promote conscious and friendly cooperation among the newly born socialist nations. By then, many nations had rid themselves of the yoke of foreign domination and the influence of imperialism. They were according one another assistance and cooperation in the efforts to rebuild their countries. They had forged and expanded friendly relations and cooperation among themselves. This has always been a necessity dictated by the world situation in the interests of each country and of all countries as a whole.

Provoking national hatred and undermining the bond of solidarity and friendship between nations runs totally against Marxism-Leninism and against the law of history. There is great danger wherever regional conservatism tends toward narrow nationalism. There is where the revolutionary cause of the nations is ruined.

By resorting to a policy of manipulating emotions and whipping up national hatred into a weapon, the Kampuchean authorities are bringing great peril upon the Kampuchean revolution. The Kampuchean authorities cannot shirk their responsibility for the evil consequences of their erroneous policy.

The Vietnamese people are determined to preserve their own sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect their own lives and resources. However, now as in the past, they boldly affirm that the bond of militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is an important factor determining the success of the revolution of the three countries. The bonds of solidarity, friendly relations and cooperation between the people of the three countries are most necessary for the cause of defending and building the homeland and new livelihood of the people of each country. In the immediate interests of each country and for the safeguarding of the tradition of solidarity between the two countries, the SRV Government put forth the three-point proposal dated 5 February 1978. This proposal is crystal-clear. If the Kampuchean authorities really want to solve the border hostility issue and if they do not intend to use the border issue to implement perfidious designs, there is absolutely no reason for them to reject this proposal.

They slanderously accuse Vietnam of committing aggression against their territory. The Vietnamese side is ready to reach an agreement with them so as to allow the armed forces of the two sides to be stationed within their respective territories 5 km from the border.

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They accuse Vietnam of trying to take over Kampuchea and force it into an "Indochina Federation". The Vietnamese Government proposes that the two sides meet at once to discuss and conclude a treaty in which they undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or threats to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other.

The Vietnamese side also proposes that it and the Kampuchean side sign a border treaty on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing borders. At the same time, the Vietnamese side is ready to reach agreement with the Kampuchean side to recognize an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

All of these proposals put forth by the Vietnamese Government are made completely on an equal footing, are just and can be used as an excellent basis for the settlement of all problems related to the relations between the two countries. By rejecting these reasonable proposals, refusing to sit down at the negotiating table and carrying on violent encroachments upon Vietnamese territory, it is clear that the Kampuchean authorities still stubbornly persist in straining the situation along the border, worsening the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations and complicating the efforts to settle all problems related to the relations between the two countries. They must thus bear the consequences of their hazardous policy.

The Vietnamese people are confident that through the negotiations held in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity and nonalignment and in the spirit of the UN Charter, all problems concerning the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea will be correctly settled in the interests of the people of each country and of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

CAMBODIAN INTRUDERS REPORTEDLY 'PUNISHED' 26 APRIL-4 MAY

BK111200Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] On 1 and 3 May the armed combatants of An Giang Province punished the encroaching Kampuchean armed forces which were perpetrating crimes against our compatriots in the Tuong Mountain area, the Bay Nui area and southwestern Tinh Bien, putting out of action almost 600 intruders, capturing some others and seizing many weapons. The rest had to flee in disorder.

In the border areas of Tay Ninh and Song Be Province, since 26 April the local armed forces have actively attacked the intruders, dealing heavy blows against them in northern Loc Ninh, in Song Be and in the (Bau) Xa Mat post area and north of Route 1 and Interprovincial Route 13, Tay Ninh, killing and capturing many intruders and seizing many weapons. As of 4 May the Kampuchean armed forces had been completely driven out of these areas.

SOUTHERN TRADERS HELPED TO SWITCH TO PRODUCTION

OW051635Y Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 May (VNA)--The patriotic intellectuals' association in Ho Chi Minh City has set up a permanent office to help the capitalist traders transfer their capital to productive occupations. This office comprises more than 50 intellectuals working in such branches as engineering, chemistry, veterinary science, cattle breeding, botany and geology.

The office has sent its teams to various localities to study conditions for organizing such branches of production as befit the abilities and capital of the trader. Two projects are under consideration: a building materials plant and a water supply system for the mulberry growing area in Gia Lanh, Lam Dong Province.

Also to help traders switch to production, the liaison commission of industrialists and traders in Ho Chi Minh City has drawn up 12 plans for a variety of production lines such as building materials, timber sawing, exploitation of forest product, pig and fish raising, animal feeds, seafood processing, industrial salt, fertilizers, mulberry planting and silk-worm breeding. The commission has appointed a sub-committee to encourage the initiative of technicians and traders with longstanding experience in production operations.

Eight provinces in the Mekong River Delta and other areas of South Vietnam have submitted their plans to help capitalist traders take up productive jobs in their localities. The industrial, agricultural and small industry services in Ho Chi Minh City have also made available plans for the traders to switch to production in suitable branches of their own choice.

ADDITIONS TO PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH TO SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

The following passages, taken from a 12 April NHAN DAN report, should be inserted in the item entitled "Party-Government Leaders Address Scientific-Technical Conference" and subtitled "Pham Van Dong Speech", published on pages K 6 through K 10 of the 14 April DAILY REPORT:

Page K 7, between the antepenultimate and penultimate paragraphs,

However, besides these basic and great advantages, we must understand that the difficulties we are facing have been caused by a war of aggression that lasted for tens of years in our country and by an inherently backward economy.... Moreover, we are still beset by weaknesses in many aspects of the management of our developing economy.

Clearly aware of both our basic advantages and the difficulties encountered in our advance to maturity, we must be all the more determined to take new steps forward in our undertaking.

Page K 8, between paragraphs four and five,

I have just talked about some of my views on the intensive cultivation of grain crops. We must also apply intensive cultivation measures to other kinds of crops, such as food and industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal plants and so forth. As for animal husbandry, we must adopt appropriate intensive measures in raising livestock, especially in matters of breeding, fodder and prevention and treatment of diseases in domestic animals.

Page K 10, between paragraphs one and two,

Dealing with the responsibilities of sectors and localities for the scientific and technical progress program in support of agriculture, forestry and fishery, Premier Pham Van Dong stressed: Each sector and echelon must draft its own program of action, that is, a scientific and technical progress program, in order to optimally support the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry and fishery. This program must be associated with the work program of each sector and locality. [paragraph continues]

Once such a program is drafted, all efforts must be concentrated on implementing it, while great attention must be paid to other programs for grain and foodstuff production, for animal husbandry, for export.... This is a practical way to develop the success of this current second scientific and technical conference.

ADDITION TO VO CHI CONG SPEECH TO SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

The following passage, taken from an 11 April NHAN DAN report, should be inserted in the item entitled "Vo Chi Cong Addresses Science-Technology Conference", published on pages K 4 through K 9 of the 18 April DAILY REPORT.

Page K 5, between paragraphs two and three,

These problems are posing many pressing questions which, I think, our scientific workers must face at all costs.

In the north there are many comprehensively advanced model cooperatives. Yet why can we not further increase their number so they will become widespread? These advanced cooperatives have achieved a high crop yield--10 tons of rice per hectare on average--have obtained satisfactory results in animal husbandry, have satisfactorily created many other occupations in cooperatives and have achieved fairly high labor productivity and income. Why have other cooperatives working under the same conditions concerning land, water, working climate, manpower and farm implements failed to obtain the same results as those of the advanced cooperatives?

Is this failure due to the fact that the three revolutions in the rural areas have not yet been satisfactorily carried out, that the laboring people's right to collective mastery is not guaranteed, that the building of material and technical bases and the application of scientific and technical knowledge are still inadequate and that the division of labor among such sectors as cultivation, animal husbandry and the creation of other occupations is still irrational?

With regard to agricultural transformation in the south, although we have had experience in agricultural cooperativization in the north, the actual situation requires that we find ways to apply it in line with the characteristics of the southern countryside where the production of goods is developing and agriculture is closely related to urban industry and trade. In many places, middle-class peasants represent 50-60 percent of peasants and own a large area of land and many machines. In contrast to this, agricultural workers lack land, the number of people engaged in other occupations in the rural areas is fairly great, and cadres are inexperienced and very few. Therefore, one of the main requirements of the economy as a whole, and of agriculture, is that socialist transformation of southern agriculture be carried out satisfactorily and quickly.

In view of this, in guiding the southern peasants in following the collective path along the line of large-scale socialist production, let us find an initial collectivization form suitable to the characteristics of each region. Many regions should proceed to collectivization from small to large scale, from low to high level and from simple to complex forms, in order to gradually improve the knowledge of peasants and cadres and, therefore, help them progress steadily and quickly. This is a matter of scientific organization! This cannot be done according to one's subjective desires. If one either alienates oneself from the actual situation or resorts to coercion in regard to peasants, they will not be enthusiastic in following the cooperativization path. It is necessary to intensively study and understand the realities so as to arrive at a solution to the problem.

LATE REPORT: VGFTU CONGRESS CLOSES; RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

BK111034Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0630 GMT on 11 May carries live reportage on the closing ceremony of the Fourth National Congress of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The reportage is also relayed by Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese.

The radio announcer begins by reviewing congress activities over the past 4 days. He then quotes extensively from VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan's speech at the 8 May opening session of the congress, and cites the report on trade union work presented to the congress on the afternoon of 8 May by VGFTU Vice President and General Secretary Nguyen Duc Thuan. He also mentions statements by various foreign delegations attending the congress, which, among other things, support the SRV Government's stand on the border issue with Cambodia; recalls major points in SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's address at the 11 May morning session of the congress; and cites achievements recorded by various sectors to greet the trade union congress.

At 0700 the closing ceremony begins with an unidentified master of ceremonies announcing the agenda as follows: "Passing of the congress resolutions, including a resolution on the situation and tasks and a resolution on the statutes of the trade union organization, and then a closing ceremony." He then invites "Comrade Nguyen Ho [vice chairman of the VGFTU] to take the floor and read the draft resolution on the situation and tasks of the trade unions on behalf of the presidium."

The draft resolution of the congress, which takes Nguyen Ho 70 minutes to read and which draws no applause except at the beginning and the end, deals at length with past achievements of the trade unions and sets forth the tasks to be carried out by trade unions in the new state in various fields of activities. The resolution asserts that "the Vietnamese workers and trade union organizations will continue to make their most positive contributions to strengthening solidarity and unity among workers and in the trade union movement in the world and in the common struggle of the international working class to put an end to the domination of the monopolistic capitalists and establish a new social order." It also condemns "the Kampuchean authorities for pursuing a policy of national hatred and repeatedly launching crossborder attacks to encroach on Vietnamese territory" and demands that "the Kampuchean authorities respond to the SRV Government's proposal as put forth in its 5 February 1978 statement." Toward that end, the resolution sets forth guidelines for building the trade unions and improving their operations.

At 0813, after Nguyen Ho has finished reading the draft resolution, the master of ceremonies solicits the delegates' views on the draft resolution and gets a prolonged burst of applause in reply. He then suggests that those who approve the contents of the draft resolution raise their hands to ask the new Executive Committee of the VGFTU to "revise" the draft resolution, which he says is "comprehensive, but rather lengthy," and make it "succinct and more comprehensive." After a brief period of commotion and applause in the conference hall, the master of ceremonies announces that "the whole congress has thus completely agreed on the contents already heard, but that the new Executive Committee will make them succinct and more comprehensive." He then calls a 15-minute adjournment, during which the radio carries music.

At 0840 the session resumes its proceedings. The master of ceremonies invites Nguyen Ho to read the resolution of the congress passing the trade union statutes which "consist of 10 chapters and 48 articles and establish the duties and interests of trade union members, organizational principles and authority and responsibility of trade unions at various echelons."

After the reading of the resolution, which lasts 1 minute, the master of ceremonies asks the delegates to raise their hands to approve the resolution. He then announces that the resolution has been "unanimously passed by the congress."

At 0842, the master of ceremonies invites Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, to "close the congress on behalf of the presidium." In a speech which lasts 14 minutes and is repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause, Nguyen Van Linh thanks various domestic and foreign organizations for having either attended or sent their greetings to the congress and urges the workers throughout the country to score achievements in production to greet the success of the congress. He then declares the Fourth National Trade Union Congress closed.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD VARIETY TROUPE--Hanoi, 4 May--The Leningrad variety troupe led by V. D. Znamensku, first deputy director of the General Cultural Department of the Executive Committee of Leningrad, left Ho Chi Minh City on Wednesday. The troupe gave three performances and visited different cultural and industrial establishments. It also attended the celebration of Vietnam's victory day 30 April and May day. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 4 May 78 OW]

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 4 May--A film show was given here last night on the 33d national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 9 May. It was sponsored by the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and attended by Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the commission; Ha Xuan Thuong, vice minister of culture and information; Czechoslovak Ambassador Vladimir Kubat; and other representatives. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 May OW]

SWEDISH RECEPTION--Hanoi, 3 May--A reception has been given here by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden Tom G.R. Tscherning and his wife to celebrate the 32d birthday of the king of Sweden, Karl Gustaf XVI. Present on the occasion were Tran Huu Du, minister of light industry; Vu Van Can, minister of public health; Nguyen Xuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and other Vietnamese officials. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

NETHERLANDS RECEPTION--Hanoi, 3 May--The charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam John A.F.M. Forster gave a reception here today on the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Juliana 30 April. Present at the reception were Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education; Nguyen Thanh Binh, minister of water conservancy; Nguyen Xuan, vice minister of foreign affairs, other Vietnamese officials and members of the diplomatic corps. [Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--To date, Hanoi has sent 6,700 people, including 4,500 workers, to Lam Dong Province to build a new economic area. Each family is granted 30 square meters of dwelling space and essential items. The Hanoi cultural and information service has built a library with 5,000 books in this new economic area to serve the new resettlers and sent many artistic troupes to the area to entertain them. To date, this new economic area has built a school with many educational levels and two nurseries to provide education and take care of the children. It has also built a medical clinic with 40 beds and 40 doctors, medical personnel and nurses to take care of the resettlers' health. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 05330 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK]

ROK GOVERNMENT TRADE MISSION ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

OW051105Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] A high-level trade mission from South Korea has arrived in Australia to argue for an increased share of Australia's import market. Trade between the two countries is strongly in Australia's favor. The 31-man mission, headed by South Korea's minister for commerce and industry, Mr Choe Kak-kyu, will seek greater access for Korean footwear and textile products when he talks with the deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, in Canberra tomorrow.

The two men met briefly today when they addressed a meeting of Korean and Australian businessmen in Sydney. Mr Choe Kak-kyu said there had been a widening gap in South Korea's trade balance in favor of Australia. He hoped this could be evened out although South Korea looked to Australia for raw materials.

Tomorrow's ministerial meeting is expected to discuss potential exports of Australian uranium and progress towards a safeguards agreement.

MORE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

OW081628Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Rough seas hindered the arrival in Darwin this morning of two more Vietnamese refugee boats. When the fishing vessels were escorted into port by a navy patrol boat, four of the 66 refugees aboard were taken to hospital. Immigration department officers said that four were suffering from seasickness and other minor ailments. The remainder of the refugees are now being interviewed by immigration officers.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA TO BAN FOREIGN FISHING IN 200-MILE ZONE

OW100634Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Papua-New Guinea has declared that its own fishermen will have preference in fishing rights within the country's recently proclaimed 200-nautical mile resource zone. Announcing his country's new fishing industry policy in Port Moresby, the Papua-New Guinea primary industry minister, Mr Chan, said that foreign fishermen would eventually be banned altogether from the area. Mr Chan said Papua-New Guinea would set about upgrading its fishing fleet immediately, but the government would consider agreements allowing foreign fishermen to operate in Papua-New Guinea waters while the local fleet was being built up.

MOCHTAR COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC, NONALIGNED CONFERENCES

BK101029Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0719 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 10 May (ANTARA)--Moslem countries attending the Islamic conference in Dakar, Senegal, have expressed the hope that Indonesia would participate more fully and play a more active role in the efforts at seeking a solution to the southern Philippines question by becoming a member of the "committee of four". This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Professor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport here upon arrival from Singapore last night. The foreign minister had been attending the Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva and also the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries in the Senegalese capital since the middle of last month.

Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said Indonesia was not prepared to sit in the committee of four on the southern Philippines question because Indonesia in principle felt that an issue faced by a region should better be solved in the region itself. The committee of four was composed of Senegal, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Libya. Furthermore, the minister pointed out, since the issue had been taken over for solution by the Islamic conference, it would be wise that the Islamic conference should continue the efforts at finding a settlement.

The committee of four should continue the good work and, if requested, Indonesia would be prepared to help by first consulting the Philippine Government, Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said. Mochtar further said that the Dakar conference urgently hoped a cease-fire should be reestablished between the two parties and negotiation restarted with the aid of the secretary general of the Islamic conference and the committee of four.

The minister said that the elements for a resumption of successful negotiations do exist, like the Tripoli agreement and the Marcos-Qadhafi understanding, the willingness of the two parties to sit around the conference table and the assistance which could be given by the committee of four as mediator.

Speaking about the session of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries originally scheduled in Kabul but cancelled due to the political situation in Afghanistan Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said the processing of finding a new session site was underway. For Indonesia, the question of the venue of the talks was not a major problem and it would be better if it were held in New York on the eve of the United Nations session on disarmament on May 24 during which the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries would be also present.

The minister was also asked about Indonesia's formal recognition of the new government in Afghanistan. He pointed out that since Indonesia had not recalled its ambassador from that country it could be seen as tacit recognition of the new government in that country. But if considered necessary formal recognition would be submitted by the Indonesian ambassador to the Afghan capital, the minister said. He said the change in government in Afghanistan was the internal affair of that country.

He also touched on the Conference on the Law of the Sea and said he was not in a position to give details about the meeting as he had not entirely attended the conference. He said the conference, however, was progressing well though it was in arrears from 3 weeks on one of the issues faced, namely working conditions on the exploitation of resources on the seabed and some other technical problems. He also said that mutual understanding had also been reached about pollution of the sea and that stricter control should be exercised by the littoral states on this matter.

But the most encouraging issue was the willingness of Hanoi to open negotiations on the boundaries of the Continental Shelf between Vietnam and Indonesia, he declared. Indonesia would soon make preparations for sending a technical delegation to open talks with Vietnam in Hanoi at the end of this month, Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja announced. He declined to elaborate.

SUHARTO TO MEET MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER 17 MAY

BK101225Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] Minister of State and State Secretary Sudharmono has said that the visit of President Suharto to Labuan, Sabah, East Malaysia, is in response to an invitation by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Oni extended in the context of consultations among ASEAN leaders. The overnight visit will take place on 17 May.

The minister of state and state secretary said that since the Labuan meeting will be an informal one, he will be the only cabinet minister to accompany the president. He said that President Suharto will leave on 15 May for Manado, North Sulawesi. On 16 May the president will inaugurate several development projects in North Sulawesi and on 17 May proceed to Labuan, Sabah.

NEW ZEALAND REPORTEDLY RECOGNIZES TIMOR INTEGRATION

BK101322Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] New Zealand has recognized the irrevocable integration of East Timor with Indonesia. Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Edward Talboys said the New Zealand Government accepted this as a reality.

ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

BK101123Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 10 May 78 BK

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Indonesian and Romanian governments on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed in Jakarta this afternoon.

The Indonesian side was represented by the minister of state for research and technology, Dr B.J. Habibie, and the Romanian side by the Romanian ambassador in Jakarta, Teodor Dituлесcu.

Minister Habibie said the cooperation agreement in the nuclear technology sector is a followup to the visit of former Minister of State for Research Sumitro Djojohadikusumo to Romania in 1974 at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

BROADCAST HOURS FOR PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS LIMITED

BK100706Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Text] The chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command, Lt Gen Joga Sugama, said that the government does not prohibit special media, it only imposes limits on new broadcast hours for all non-RRRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] radio stations. They will be permitted to broadcast from 0600 to 2400 only.

The government has been compelled to take this step because after 2400 many private radio stations have been found abusing their rights and inflaming the situation.

BRIEFS

NEW KOPKAMTIB STAFF CHIEF--Jakarta, 8 May (ANTARA)--Lieut Gen Joga Sugama, head of Bakin (Intelligence Institute), has been appointed chief-of-staff of Kopkamtib (Internal Security Command), replacing Lieut Gen Darjatmo. Darjatmo, who has headed the command for only 1 month, is replacing Dr Abdul Gafur Tengku Idris as an MP from the armed forces faction. General Darjatmo will transfer his post of Kopkamtib chief to Joga Sugama at the Ministry of Defense and Security tomorrow morning, with Gen Mohammad Jusuf, the minister of defense and armed forces commander, acting as (?master) of ceremonies. Darjatmo will be installed as an MP at the DPR/MPR building tomorrow morning. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0738 GMT 9 May 78 BK]

NATUNA NAVAL BASE--The chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy, Adm Walujo Sugito, has launched the Natuna Naval Base project of the 2d Naval Territory in Tangung Uban, Riau Island. When completed the naval base will have an area of 7,000 square meters. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 78 BK]

TAIWAN MOTORBOATS--Six Taiwanese motorboats were seized by the Bengkulu territorial waters patrol unit near Gunung Gedang at a point 1 mile off south Bengkulu. The six boats were towed to Bengkulu port and confiscated for violating Indonesian territorial waters. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 78 BK]

SWISS GRANT--Jakarta, 9 May (ANTARA)--Coordinating minister for political and security affairs, General M. Panggebean, in his capacity as acting foreign minister, and the interim Swiss ambassador to Indonesia, Roland Warmuth, Monday signed an exchange of protocol on the transmutation of a 14.5 million (Swiss fr. 29 million) Swiss loan to Indonesia into a grant. The exchange of protocol, held at the Department of Foreign Affairs, makes the grant effective as from the start of this year. The loan, now made into a grant, has been put to use to finance the building of a drinking-water supply project in Cirebon, and Yogyakarta soon to follow suit. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0733 GMT 9 May 78 BK]

RUBBER PRODUCTION--Bandung, 7 May (ANTARA)--Indonesia is now stepping up its rubber production from about 498,600 tons per annum to 898,000 tons in 1980, West Java plantation authorities said here lately. Various efforts have been made by the government to achieve this goal, among others by providing long-term and short-term credits for private rubber estates, smallholders' plantations, and increased guidance for state corporations. The endeavor to boost rubber production is linked with the estimate that the world will undergo a rubber shortage through 1985. In 1980 the shortage will amount to 936,000 tons, since the demand is expected to reach 5 million tons while production will be around 4 million tons; in 1985 the world demand will reach 6.7 million tons as production is only as high as 5.1 million tons. Indonesia has so far remained the second biggest rubber producer after Malaysia. 70 percent of the country's rubber output is shared by smallholders' plantations, with a low production rate of 360 kg/h/annum. Indonesian rubber experts predict a stable rubber price this year but at the end of 1980 the price is expected to decline again. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0706 GMT 8 May 78 BK]

MOSLEM REBELS THREATEN TO KILL 56 HOSTAGES

OW100450Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City, 10 May (AFP)--Moslem rebels holding 56 hostages in a nearby southern Philippine island have warned they will kill their hostages one by one and unleash terrorist bombings if army operations against them were not stopped, reliable sources said today. The rebel threat was accompanied by a demand for a ransom of 700,000 pesos (\$93,000) for the hostages seized from the 750-ton freighter Don Carlos which the guerrillas hijacked April 30 near this seaport city.

The sources said the guerrillas, believed to be members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), wrote the military warning them they would liquidate their hostages if the army assault on their positions were not called off. They also threatened to resume their sabotage activities in Basilan, where several civilians were killed and scores wounded in a grenade bombings in recent weeks.

'Violent' Fighting Reported

OW101400Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 10 May (AFP)--At least 223 Moslem rebels and army troops have been killed or wounded in violent fighting in the southern Philippines during a military operation to rescue 56 hostages in guerrilla hands, authorities announced today.

The Defense Department said 81 rebels were killed and 85 others wounded while government losses were 11 dead and 46 wounded in four major gun battles. The fate of the hostages, for whom the rebels have demanded a ransom of 700,000 pesos (93,000 dollars), was unknown.

A communique said the operation was continuing. At the same time negotiations for the release of the hostages were being pressed through emissaries, including relatives of the kidnap leaders, it said.

The communique said the kidnappers were led by Commander Abdul Nasser, described as a "self-styled field marshal" of the Moro National Liberation Front, which spearheads the Moslem rebellion. The communique said a split had developed among the kidnappers and the commander of one splinter group had sent surrender feelers to Col Salvador Mison, 2nd Brigade commander in charge of the Basilan operation. Authorities said differences had broken out among the kidnappers as to the handling of the negotiations for the hostages' release.

Ransom Demand Rejected

OW110606Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 11 May (AFP)--The owners of a Philippine freighter whose 56 crewmen and passengers are held hostage by Moslem rebels today rejected the rebels' 700,000-peso (93,000-dollar) ransom demand saying "we have to bring paper bills to raise that kind of money."

A spokesman for Sulpicio Lines based in Cebu City, central Philippines, said in a published statement here the shipping company agreed with the military's "no-ransom" policy and they were leaving the negotiations in the military hands.

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